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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON, February 22.

ON Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend a Meſſage by the Secretary to the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, directing their attendance forthwith in the Council Chamber. The Houſe went up accordingly, and after his Excellency had given his aſſent to ſeveral engroſſed bills, he made the following SPEECH to both Houſes:

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE proceedings of ſuch of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton as aſſembled together, and paſſed and publiſhed their reſolves or votes as the act of the town, at a legal town-meeting, denying, in the moſt expreſs terms, the ſupremacy of Parliament, and inviting every other town and diſtrict in the province to adopt the ſame principles, and to eſtabliſh Committees of Correſpondence, to conſult upon proper meaſures to maintain it; and the proceedings of divers other towns, in conſequence of this invitation, appeared to me to be ſo unwarrantable, and of ſuch a dangerous nature and tendency, that I thought myſelf bound to call upon you, in my ſpeech at opening the ſeſſion, to join with me in diſcountenancing and bearing a proper teſtimony againſt ſuch irregularities and innovations.

I ſtated to you fairly and truly, as I conceived, the conſtitution of the kingdom and of the province, ſo far as relates to the dependance of the latter upon the former; and I deſired you, if you differed from me in ſentiments, to ſhew me with candour my own errors, and to give your reaſons in ſupport of your opinions, ſo far as you might differ from me. I hoped that you would have conſidered my Speech by your joint Committees, and have given me a joint anſwer; but, as the Houſe of Repreſentatives have declined that mode of proceeding, and as your principles in government are very different, I am obliged to make ſeparate and diſtinct Replies.

I ſhall firſt apply myſelf to you,

Gentlemen of the Council,

The two firſt parts of your anſwer, which reſpect the diſorders occaſioned by the Stamp-act, and the general nature of Supreme Authority, do not appear to me to have a tendency to invalidate any thing which I have ſaid in my Speech; for, however the Stamp-act may have been the immediate occaſion of any diſorders, the authority of Parliament was notwithſtanding denied, in order to juſtify or excuſe them. And, for the nature of the Supreme Authority of Parliament, I have never given you any reaſon to ſuppoſe that I intended a more abſolute power in Parliament, or a greater degree of active or paſſive obedience in the people, than what is founded in the nature of government, let the form of it be what it may. I ſhall therefore paſs over thoſe parts of your Anſwer, without any further remark. I would alſo have ſaved you the trouble of all thoſe authorities, which you have brought to ſhew that all taxes upon Engliſh ſubjects muſt be levied by virtue of the act, not of the King alone, but in conjunction with the Lords and Commons, for I ſhould very readily have allowed it; and I ſhould as readily have allowed, that other acts of legiſlation muſt be paſſed by the ſame joint authority, and not by the King alone.

Indeed, I am not willing to continue a controverſy with you upon any other parts of your Anſwer. I am glad to find, that independance is what you have not in contemplation; and that you will not preſume to preſcribe the exact limits of the authority of Parliament; only, as with due deference to it, you are humbly of opinion that, as all human authority, in the natute of it, is and ought to be limited, it cannot conſtitutionally extend, for the reaſons you have ſuggeſted, to the levying of taxes, in any form, on his Majeſty's ſubjects of this province.

I will only obſerve, that your attempts to draw a line, as the limits of the ſupreme authority in government, by diſtinguiſhing ſome natural rights as more peculiarly exempt from ſuch authority than the reſt, rather tend to evince the impracticability of drawing ſuch a line; and that ſome parts of your Anſwer ſeem to infer a ſupremacy in the province, at the ſame time that you acknowledge the ſupremacy of Parliament; for otherwiſe the rights of the ſubjects cannot be the ſame in all eſſential reſpects, as you ſuppoſe them to be, in all parts of the dominions, "under a like form of Legiſlature."

From theſe, therefore, and other conſiderations, I cannot help flattering myſelf that, upon more mature deliberation, and in order to a more conſiſtent plan of government, you will chooſe rather to doubt of the expediency of Parliament's exerciſing its authority in caſes that may happen, than to limit the authority itſelf, eſpecially as you agree with me in the proper method of obtaining a redreſs of grievances by conſtitutional repreſentations, which cannot well conſiſt with a denial of the authority to which the repreſentations are made; and, from the beſt information I have been able to obtain, the denial of the authority of Parliament, expreſly or by implication, in thoſe petitions to which you refer, was the cauſe of their not being admitted, and not any advice given by the Miniſter to the Agents of the Colonies.

I muſt enlarge and be much more particular in my Reply to you,

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I ſhall take no notice of that part of your Anſwer, which attributes the diſorders of the province to an undue exerciſe of the power of Parliament, becauſe you take for granted, what can by no means be admitted, that Parliament had exerciſed its power without juſt authority. The ſum of your Anſwer, ſo far as it is pertinent to my Speech, is this.

You alledge that the Colonies were an acquiſition of foreign Territory not annexed to the Realm of England, and therefore at the *abſolute* diſpoſal of the Crown; the King having, as you take it, a conſtitutional right to diſpoſe of and *alienate* any part of his Territories not annexed to the Realm---that Queen Elizabeth accordingly conveyed the property, *dominion* and *ſovereignty* of Virginia to Sir Walter Raleigh, to be held of the Crown *by homage and a certain render*, without reſerving any ſhare in the legiſlative and executive authority---that the ſubſequent grants of America were ſimilar in this reſpect, that they were without any reſervation for ſecuring the ſubjection of the Coloniſts to the Parliament and future Laws of England,---that this was the ſenſe of the Engliſh Crown, the Nation and our Prececeſſors, when they firſt took poſſeſſion of this Country---that if the Colonies were not then annexed to the Realm, they cannot have been annexed ſince that time---that if they are not now annexed to the *Realm*, they are not part of the *Kingdom*, and conſequently not ſubject to the Legiſlative authority of the Kingdom; for no Country, by the Common Law, was ſubject to the Laws or to the Parliament but the Realm of England.

Now if this your foundation ſhall fail you in every part of it, as I think it will, the fabrick which you have raiſed upon it muſt certainly fall.

Let me then obſerve to you that, as Engliſh ſubjects, and agreeable to the doctrine of feudal tenure, all our lands and tenements are held mediately or immediately of the Crown, and although the poſſeſſion and uſe or profits be in the ſubject, there ſtill remains a dominion in the Crown. When any new countries are diſcovered by Engliſh ſubjects, according to the general law and uſage of nations, they become part of the ſtate, and, according to the feudal ſyſtem, the lordſhip or dominion is in the Crown, and a right accrues of diſpoſing of ſuch territories, under ſuch tenure, or for ſuch ſervices to be performed, as the Crown ſhall judge proper, and whenſoever any part of ſuch territories, by grant from the Crown, becomes the poſſeſſion or property of private perſons, ſuch perſons, thus holding under the Crown of England, remain or become ſubjects of England to all intents and purpoſes, as fully as if any of the royal manors, foreſts or other territory within the realm had been granted to them upon the like tenure. But that it is now, or was when the plantations were firſt granted, the prerogative of the Kings of England to alienate ſuch territories from the Crown, or to conſtitute a number of new governments, altogether independant of the Sovereign legiſlative authority of the Engliſh empire, I can by no means concede to you. I have never ſeen any better authority to ſupport ſuch an opinion than an anonymous pamphlet, by which I fear you have too eaſily been miſled, for I ſhall preſently ſhew you that the declarations of King James the firſt, and of King Charles the firſt, admitting they are truly related by the author of this pamphlet, ought to have no weight with you; nor does the ceſſion or reſtoration, upon a treaty of peace, of countries which have been loſt or acquired in war militate with theſe principles, nor may any particular act of power of a Prince in ſelling or delivering up any part of his dominion to a foreign Prince or State, againſt the general ſenſe of the nation, be urged to invalidate them; and upon examination it will appear, that all the grants which have been made of America are founded upon them, and are made to conform to them, even thoſe which you have adduced in ſupport of very different principles.

You do not recollect that, prior to what you call the firſt grant by Q. Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, a grant had been made, by the ſame Princeſs, to Sir Humphry Gilbert, of all ſuch countries as he ſhould diſcover, which were to be *of the allegiance of her, her Heirs and Succeſſors*, but he dying in the proſecution of his voyage, a ſecond grant was made to Sir Walter Raleigh, which, you ſay, conveyed the dominion and ſovereignty, without any reſerve of legiſlative or executive authority, *being held by homage and a render*. To hold by *homage*, which implies fealty, *and a render*, is deſcriptive of ſocage tenure as fully, as if it had been ſaid, to hold *as of our Manor of Eaſt Greenwich*, the words in your Charter. Now this alone was a reſerve of dominion and ſovereignty in the Queen, her Heirs and Succeſſors, and, beſides this, the grant is made upon this expreſs condition, which you paſs over, *that the People remain ſubject to the Crown of England*, the head of that legiſlative authority which, by the Engliſh conſtitution, is equally extenſive with the authority of the Crown throughout every part of the dominions. Now if we could ſuppoſe the Queen to have acquired, ſeparate from her relation to her ſubjects, or in her natural capacity, which ſhe could not do, a title to a country diſcovered by her ſubjects, and then to grant the ſame country to Engliſh ſubjects, in her public capacity as Queen of England, ſtill, by this grant, ſhe annexed it to the Crown. Thus, by not diſtinguiſhing between the Crown of England and the Kings and Queens of England in their perſonal or natural capacities, you have been led into a fundamental error, which muſt prove fatal to your ſyſtem. It is not material whether Virginia reverted to the Crown by Sir Walter's attainder, or whether he never took any benefit from his grant, though the latter is moſt probable, ſeeing he ceaſed from all attempts to take poſſeſſion of the country after a few years trial. There were, undoubtedly, divers grants made by King James the firſt, of the continent of America, in the beginning of the 17th century, and ſimilar to the grant of Q. Elizabeth in this reſpect, that they were dependant on the Crown. The Charter to the council at Plymouth, in Devon, dated Nov. 3, 1620, more immediately reſpects us, and of that we have the moſt authentic remains.

By this charter, upon the petition of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a Corporation was conſtituted, to be and continue by Succeſſion forever in the Town of Plymouth aforeſaid, to which Corporation that part of the American Continent, which lies between the 40° and 48° degrees of Latitude, was granted *to be held of the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich*, with powers to conſtitute ſubordinate Governments in America, and to make Laws for ſuch Governments, *not repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of England*. From this Corporation your Predeceſſors obtained a Grant of the Soil of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in 1627, and, in 1628, they obtained a Charter from K. Charles the firſt, making them a diſtinct Corporation alſo, within the Realm, and giving them full powers within the limits of their Patent, very like to thoſe of the Council of Plymouth throughout their more extenſive Territory.

We will now conſider what muſt have been the ſenſe of the King, of the Nation, and of the Patentees, at the time of granting theſe Patents. From the year 1602, the banks and ſea-coaſts of New-England had been frequented by Engliſh ſubjects for catching and drying Cod-Fiſh. When an excluſive right to the Fiſhery was claimed, by virtue of the Patent of 1620, the Houſe of Commons was alarmed, and a bill was brought in for allowing a free Fiſhery, and it was upon this occaſion that one of the Secretaries of State declared, perhaps as his own opinion, that the Plantations were not annexed to the Crown, and ſo were not within the juriſdiction of Parliament. Sir Edwin Sandys, who was one of the Virginia Company, and an eminent Lawyer, declared that he knew Virginia had been annexed, and *was held of the Crown as of the Manor of Eaſt Greenwich*, and he believed New-England was ſo alſo; and ſo it moſt certainly was. This declaration made by one of the King's Servants, you ſay, ſhewed the ſenſe of the Crown, and, being not ſecretly but openly declared in Parliament, you would make it the ſenſe of the Nation alſo, notwithſtanding your own aſſertion, that the Lords and Commons paſſed a bill that ſhewed their ſenſe to be directly the contrary. But if there had been full evidence of expreſs declarations made by King James the Firſt, and King Charles the Firſt, they were declarations contrary to their own Grants, which declare this Country to be held of the Crown, and conſequently it muſt have been annexed to it. And may not ſuch declarations be accounted for by other actions of thoſe Princes, who, when they were ſoliciting the Parliament to grant the Duties of Tonnage and Poundage with other aids, and were, in this way, acknowledging the rights of Parliament, at the ſame time were requiring the payment of thoſe Duties, with ſhip money, &c. by virtue of their prerogative?

But, to remove all doubt of the ſenſe of the Nation, and of the Patentees of this Patent or Charter, in 1620, I need only refer you to the account, publiſhed by Sir Ferdinando Georges himſelf, of the proceedings in Parliament upon this occaſion. As he was the moſt active member of the Council of Plymouth, and as he relates what came within his own knowledge and obſervation, his narrative, which has all the appearances of truth and ſincerity, muſt carry conviction with it. He ſays, that ſoon after the Patent was paſſed, and while it lay in the Crown Office, he was ſummoned to appear in Parliament to anſwer what was to be objected againſt it, and the Houſe being in a Commitee, and Sir Edward Coke, that great oracle of the Law, in the Chair, he was called to the Bar, and was told by Sir Edward, that the Houſe underſtood that a Patent had been granted to the ſaid Sir Ferdinando, and divers other noble perſons, for eſtabliſhing a Colony in New England, that this was deemed a grievance of the Common-wealth, *contrary to the Laws* and to the privileges of the ſubject, that it was a monopoly, &c. and he required the delivery of the Patent into the Houſe. Sir Ferdinando Georges made no doubt of the authority of the Houſe, but ſubmitted to their diſpoſal of the Patent as in their wiſdom they thought good, "not knowing, under favour, how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the public, ſeeing it was undertaken for the advancement of Religion, *the enlargement of the bounds of our Nation*, &c.---He was willing, however, to ſubmit the whole to their Honourable cenſures." After divers attendances he imagined he had ſatisfied the Houſe, that the planting a Colony was of much more conſequence than a ſimple diſorderly courſe of Fiſhing. He was, notwithſtanding, diſappointed, and, when the public grievances of the kingdom were preſented by the two Houſes, that of the Patent for New-England was the firſt. I don't know how the Parliament could have ſhewn more fully the ſenſe they then had of their authority over this new acquired Territory, nor can we expect better evidence of the ſenſe which the Patentees had of it, for I know of no hiſtorical fact of which we have leſs reaſon to doubt.

And now, Gentlemen, I will ſhew you how it appears from our Charter itſelf, which you ſay I have not yet been pleaſed to point out to you, except from that clauſe which reſtrains us from making Laws repugnant to the Laws of England, that it was the ſenſe of our predeceſſors at the time when the Charter was granted, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of Parliament.

Beſides this clauſe, which I ſhall have occaſion further to remark upon before I finiſh, you will find that, by the Charter, a grant was made of exemption from all taxes and impoſitions upon any goods imported *into New-England*, or exported from thence into England, for the ſpace of twenty-one years, except the cuſtom of five per Cent. upon ſuch goods as, after the expiration of ſeven years, ſhould be brought into England. Nothing can be more plain than that the Charter, as well as the Patent to the Council of Plymouth, conſtitutes a corporation in England, with powers to create a ſubordinate government or governments within the plantation, ſo that there would always be ſubjects of taxes and impoſitions both in the kingdom and in the plantation. An exemption for twenty-one years implies a right of impoſition after the expiration of the term, and there is no diſtinction between the kingdom and the plantation. By what authority, then, in the underſtanding of the parties, were theſe impoſitions to be laid? If any, to ſupport a ſyſtem, ſhould ſay by the King, rather than to acknowledge the authority of Parliament, yet this could not be the ſenſe of one of our principal patentees, Mr. Samuel Vaſſall, who at that inſtant, 1628, the date of the Charter, was ſuffering the loſs of his goods, rather than ſubmit to an impoſition laid by the King without the authority of Parliament; and to prove that a few years after it could not be the ſenſe of the reſt, I need only to refer you to your own records for the year 1642, where you will find an order of the Houſe of Commons, conceived in ſuch terms as diſcover a plain reference to this part of the Charter, after fourteen years of the twenty-one were expired. By this order the Houſe of Commons declare, that all goods and merchandize exported to New-England, or imported from thence, ſhall be free from all taxes and impoſitions both in the kingdom *and in New-England*, until the Houſe ſhall take further order therein to the contrary. The ſenſe which our predeceſſors had of the benefit which they took from this order, evidently appears from the vote of the General Court, acknowledging their humble thankfulneſs and preſerving a grateful remembrance of the honourable reſpect from that high court, and reſolving that the order ſent unto them, under the hand of the Clerk of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, ſhall be entered among their public records to remain there unto poſterity: And, in an Addreſs to Parliament, nine years after, they acknowledge, among other undeſerved favours, that of *taking off the Cuſtoms from them*.

I am at a loſs what your ideas could be when you ſay, that if the plantations are not part of the *Realm*, they are not part of the *Kingdom*, ſeeing the two words can properly convey but one idea, and they have one and the ſame ſignification in the different languages from whence they are derived. I do not charge you with any deſign, but the equivocal uſe of the word realm in ſeveral parts of your anſwer, makes them perplexed and obſcure. Sometimes you muſt intend the whole dominion which is ſubject to the authority of Parliament, ſometimes only ſtrictly the territorial realm to which other dominions are or may be annexed. If you mean that no countries but the ancient territorial realm can conſtitutionally be ſubject to the ſupreme authority of England, which you have very incautiouſly ſaid is a rule of the common law of England, this is a doctrine which you will never be able to ſupport. That the common law ſhould be controuled and changed by ſtatutes, every day's experience teaches, but that the common law preſcribes limits to the extent of the legiſlative power, I believe has never been ſaid upon any other occaſion. That Acts of Parliament for ſeveral hundred years paſt have reſpected countries, which are not ſtrictly within the realm, you might eaſily have diſcovered by the ſtatute books. You will find Acts for regulating the affairs of Ireland, though a ſeparate and diſtinct kingdom. Wales and Calais, whilſt they ſent no repreſentatives to Parliament, were ſubject to the like regulations. So are Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, &c. which ſend no members to this day. Theſe countries are not more properly a part of the ancient realm, than the plantations, nor do I know that they can more properly be ſaid to be annexed to the realm, unleſs the declaring that Acts of Parliament ſhall extend to Wales, though not particularly named, ſhall make it ſo, which I conceive it does not in the ſenſe you intend.

Thus, I think, I have made it appear that the plantations, though not ſtrictly within the realm, have from the beginning been conſtitutionally ſubject to the ſupreme authority of the realm, and are ſo far annexed to it, as to be, with the realm and the other dependencies upon it, one entire dominion; and that the plantation or colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in particular is holden as feudatory of the imperial Crown of England, deem it to be no part of the realm

it is immaterial, for, to uſe the words of a very great authority in a caſe of ſome reſpects analogous to it, "being feudatory, the concluſion neceſſarily follows, that it is under the government of the King's laws and the King's courts in caſes proper for them to interpoſe, though (like counties Palatine) it has peculiar laws and cuſtoms, Jura Regalia, and compleat juriſdiction at home."

Your remark upon and conſtruction of the words, *not repugnant to the laws of England*, are much the ſame with thoſe of the council; but can any reaſon be aſſigned, why the laws of England, as they ſtood juſt at that period, ſhould be pitched upon as the ſtandard, more than any other period? If ſo, why was it not recurred to when the ſecond charter was granted, more than ſixty years after the firſt? It is not improbable that the original intention might be a repugnancy in general, and à fortiori ſuch laws as were made more immediately to reſpect us; but the ſtatute of 7th and 8th of King William and Queen Mary, ſoon after the ſecond charter, favours the latter conſtruction only, and the province agent, Mr. Dummer, in his much applauded defence of the charter, ſays, that *then* a law in the plantations may be ſaid to be repugnant to a law made in Great-Britain, when it flatly contradicts it, ſo far as the law made there mentions and relates to the plantations. But, Gentlemen, there is another clauſe both in the firſt and ſecond charter, which, I think will ſerve to explain this, or to render all diſpute upon the conſtruction of it unneceſſary.----You are enabled to impoſe ſuch oaths only as are warrantable by, or not repugnant to, the laws and ſtatutes of the realm. I believe you will not contend that theſe clauſes muſt mean ſuch oaths only as were warrantable at the reſpective times when the charters were granted. It has often been found neceſſary, ſince the date of the charters, to alter the forms of the oaths to the government by acts of Parliament, and ſuch alterations have always been conformed to in the plantations.

Leſt you ſhould think that I admit the authority of King Charles the ſecond, in giving his aſſent to an Act of the Aſſembly of Virginia, which you ſubjoin to the authorities of James the firſt and Charles the firſt, to have any weight, I muſt obſerve to you, that I do not ſee any greater inconſiſtency with Magna Charta in the King's giving his aſſent to an Act of a ſubordinate legiſlature immediately or in perſon, than when he does it mediately by his Governor or Subſtitute; but, if it could be admitted that ſuch an aſſent diſcovered the King's judgment, that Virginia was independant, would you lay any ſtreſs upon it when the ſame King was from time to time giving his aſſent to Acts of Parliament which inferred the dependance of all the colonies, and had by one of thoſe Acts declared the plantations to be inhabited and peopled by His Majeſty's ſubjects of England?

I gave you no reaſon to remark upon the abſurdity of a grant to perſons born within the realm, of the ſame liberties which would have belonged to them if they had been born within the realm, but rather guarded againſt it, by conſidering ſuch grant as declaratory only, and in the nature of an aſſurance that the plantations would be conſidered as the dominions of England. But is there no abſurdity in a grant from the King of England, of the liberties and immunities of Engliſhmen to perſons born in, and who are to inhabit other territories than the dominions of England, and would ſuch grant, whether by Charter or other letters patent, be ſufficient to make them inheritable, or to entitle them to the other liberties and immunities of Engliſhmen, in any part of the Engliſh dominions?

As I am willing to reſt the point between us upon the Plantations having been, from their firſt diſcovery and ſettlement under the Crown, a part of the dominions of England, I ſhall not take up any time in remarking upon your arguments to ſhew, that ſince that time they cannot have been made a part of thoſe dominions.

The remaining parts of your Anſwer are principally intended to prove that, under both Charters, it hath been the ſenſe of the people that they were not ſubject to the juriſdiction of Parliament, and, for this purpoſe, you have made large extracts from the Hiſtory of the Colony. Whilſt you are doing honour to the Book, by laying any ſtreſs upon its authority, it would have been no more than juſtice to the Author, if you had cited ſome other paſſages, which would have tended to reconcile the paſſage in my Speech to the Hiſtory.----I have ſaid that, except about the time of the Anarchy which preceded the Reſtoration of King Charles the Second, I have not diſcovered that the authority of Parliament had been called in queſtion, even by particular perſons. It was, as I take it, from the principles imbibed in thoſe times of Anarchy, that the perſons of influence, mentioned in the Hiſtory, diſputed the authority of Parliament, but the Government would not venture to diſpute it. On the contrary, in four or five years after the Reſtoration, the Government declared to the King's Commiſſioners, that the act of navigation had been for ſome years obſerved here, that they knew not of its being greatly violated, and that ſuch Laws as appeared to be againſt it were repealed. It is not ſtrange that theſe perſons of influence ſhould prevail upon great part of the people to fall in, for a time, with their opinions, and to ſuppoſe acts of the Colony neceſſary to give force to acts of Parliament; the Government, however, ſeveral years before the Charter was vacated, more explicitly acknowledged the authority of Parliament, and voted that their Governor ſhould take the oath required of him, faithfully to do and perform all matters and things enjoined him by the acts of trade. I have not recited in my Speech all theſe particulars, nor had I them all in my mind, but, I think, I have ſaid nothing inconſiſtent with them. My principles in Government are ſtill the ſame with what they appear to be in the Book you refer to, nor am I conſcious that, by any part of my conduct, I have given cauſe to ſuggeſt the contrary.

Inaſmuch as you ſay that I have not particularly pointed out to you the acts and doings of the General Aſſembly which relate to acts of Parliament, I will do it now, and demonſtrate to you, that ſuch acts have been acknowledged by the Aſſembly, or ſubmitted to by the people.

From your predeceſſors removal to America until the year 1640 there was no Seſſion of Parliament, and the firſt ſhort Seſſion, of a few days only, in 1640, and the whole of the next Seſſion, until the withdraw of the King, being taken up in the diſputes between the King and the Parliament, there could be no room for Plantation affairs. Soon after the King's withdraw, the Houſe of Commons paſſed the memorable Order of 1642, and from that time to the Reſtoration, this Plantation ſeems to have been diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, and the ſeveral acts or ordinances, which reſpected the other Plantations, were never enforced here, and, poſſibly, under colour of the exemption in 1642, it might not be intended they ſhould be executed.

For fifteen or ſixteen years after the Reſtoration, there was no officer of the Cuſtoms in the Colony, except the Governor, annually elected by the people, and the acts of Trade were but little regarded, nor did the Governor take the oath required of Governors by the act of the 12th of King Charles the Second, until the time which I have mentioned. Upon the Revolution the force of an act of Parliament was evident, in a caſe of as great importance as any which could happen to the Colony. King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed in the Colony, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging*, in the room of King James, and this not by virtue of an act of the Colony, for no ſuch act ever paſſed, but by force of an act of Parliament, which altered the ſucceſſion to the Crown, and for which the people waited ſeveral weeks with anxious concern. By force of another act of Parliament, and that only, ſuch officers of the Colony as had taken the oaths of Allegiance to King James, deemed themſelves at liberty to take, and accordingly did take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. And that I may mention other acts of the like nature together, it is by force of an act of Parliament that the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover ſucceeded to the Throne of Britain *and its Dominions*, and by ſeveral other acts, the forms of the oaths have from time to time been altered, and by a late act that form was eſtabliſhed which every one of us has complied with, as the Charter in expreſs words requires and makes our duty. Shall we now diſpute whether acts of Parliament have been ſubmitted to, when we find them ſubmitted to in points which are of the very eſſence of our conſtitution? If you ſhould diſown that authority, which has power even to change the ſucceſſion to the Crown, are you in no danger of denying the authority of our moſt gracious Sovereign, which I am ſure none of you can have in your thoughts?

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, March 4.

This Day the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, agreeable to the Governor's Proclamation, when his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

IT was far from my Intention, when we parted laſt, to have put you to the Expence and Trouble of meeting again here ſo ſoon; but I am perſuaded you will ſee the Neceſſity of it, when I inform you that all the Emiſſions of your Paper Currency, now in Circulation, are forged, and that in ſo maſterly a Manner as to make it almoſt impoſſible for thoſe the moſt knowing in ſuch Matters to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad. Seeing that the Credit of the Country is ſo deeply affected by it, I thought it my Duty to aſſemble you immediately, that you might purſue ſuch Meaſures as you ſhall think proper to reſtore it, if poſſible, to its former Credit. And I do moſt ſincerely congratulate you, both on its being diſcovered ſo ſoon, and that the Authors of coining your Gold and Silver, as well as forging and paſſing your Paper Money, are in ſo fair a Way of receiving that Puniſhment which is due to their Crimes, as well thoſe in a neighbouring Province, as them in this Colony.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

Having nothing in Command from his Majeſty to trouble you with at preſent, I hope you will proceed immediately, with the Coolneſs and Candour that is becoming ſo reſpectable a Body, to the Buſineſs on which you are now aſſembled.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I do aſſure you that I ſhall be exceedingly happy to concur with you in enacting any Laws, that it may be thought will contribute to the mutual Advantage of this and our Mother Country, whoſe Intereſts, I hope, we ſhall ever think inſeparable."

On Tueſday laſt the Priſoners from Pittſylvania were carried down to York, and examined before the Court of that County, which judging them guilty, they were remanded to the public Goal in this City, to await their Trial at the enſuing General Court.

This Evening Moſes Terry, from Halifax, was brought down Priſoner, and committed to the public Goal, for being concerned in paſſing counterfeit Bills. We hear he intends pleading guilty, and that he has informed againſt many others.

BOSTON, March 4.

On Friday, the 19th ult. his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Province Houſe is in a much more ruinous ſtate, than when I recommended to you to make proviſion for the repair of it, the laſt Seſſion of the General Court.

The preſent inconveniencies which I ſubmit to by having continued to reſide in it, I hope, will have ſome weight with you, but the diſhonour, which muſt reflect upon the Province, from its appearing to be unfit for any perſon to dwell in, I hope, will have much greater weight with you, and induce you to provide for its thorough repair.

I am well aſſured that His Majeſty does not expect from me, that any part of my ſupport ſhould be applied to the repairs of this houſe; and I have reaſon to think, that if you ſhall continue in your refuſal, which I hope you will not, proviſion will be made for the decent reſidence of the Governor; and I do not thus repeatedly preſs you to make this proviſion for the ſake of my own future convenience, but from a real regard to the honour and the intereſt of the Province

Council Chamber, Feb. 19th 1773. T. HUTCHINSON.

Thurſday laſt the following Meſſage was preſented to his Excellency the Governor (in Anſwer to his Meſſage to the Houſe of the 19th ult.) by Capt. *Derby*, Col. *Bowers*, Col. *Thaxter*, Col. *Thayer*, and Capt. *Morſe*, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe have with great Attention conſidered your Excellency's Meſſage of the Nineteenth Inſtant, and beg Leave to ſay, that they are not unacquainted with the preſent State of the Province Houſe, and are ſenſible that it might be repaired at a leſs Expence now than in future.

The Governor of the Province, when this Building was purchaſed by the Government for his Reſidence, was conſtitutionally dependant upon the free Grants of the Repreſentatives of the People for his Support; but, as the Connection between the Governor and the People in this Reſpect is now, to the great Grief of the Inhabitants of this Province, ſo materially altered, this Houſe conceive, that they are not only not bound in Honor or Juſtice, but that they cannot, conſiſtent with the Duty they owe their Conſtituents, proceed to make the Repairs which your Excellency deſires at this Time.

The Houſe are ſo far from being influenced by any the leaſt perſonal Diſreſpect, that they beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency, if the Time was come, as they wiſh it ſoon may, when your Excellency ſhall think beſt to receive your whole Support from this Province, it would give them great Pleaſure to provide your Excellency a convenient and elegant Houſe, ſuch as ſhould be honorable to the Province, and ſuitable to the Dignity of the chief Magiſtrate of this Province."

The Committee on his Excellency's Speech of the 16th Inſtant, beg Leave to report to the honourable Board the following Reply, which is humbly ſubmitted.

In the Name of the Committee, JAMES BOWDOIN.

In COUNCIL, Feb. 25, 1773. Read and accepted, and ordered that *Harriſon Gray*, *James Ruſſel*, *James Pitts*, *Stephen Hall*, and *James Humphrey*, Eſquires, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor therewith.

THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AS a ſmall Part only of your Excellency's laſt Speech to both Houſes is addreſſed to the Board, there are but a few Clauſes on which we ſhall remark.

With regard to the Diſorders that have ariſen, your Excellency and the Board have aſſigned different Cauſes. The Cauſe you are pleaſed to aſſign, together with the Diſorders themſelves, we ſuppoſed to be Effects ariſing from the Stamp-Act, and certain other Acts of Parliament. If we were not miſtaken in this, which you do not aſſert, it ſo far ſeems to invalidate what is ſaid in your Speech on that Head.

We have taken Notice of this, only becauſe it ſtands connected with another Matter, on which we would make a few further Obſervations. What we refer to is, the general Nature of Supreme Authority. We have already offered Reaſons, in which your Excellency ſeems to acquieſce, to ſhew that, though the Term *ſupreme* ſometimes carries with it the Idea of *unlimited* Authority, it cannot, in that ſenſe, be applied to that which is human. What is uſually denominated the Supreme Authority of a Nation muſt nevertheleſs be limited in its Acts to the Objects, that are properly or conſtitutionally cognizable by it. To illuſtrate our Meaning, we beg Leave to quote a Paſſage from your Speech, at the Opening of this Seſſion, where your Excellency ſays, "ſo much of the Spirit of Liberty breathes through all Parts of the Engliſh Conſtitution, that although from the Nature of Government there muſt be one Supreme Authority over the whole, yet this Conſtitution will admit of ſubordinate Powers, with legiſlative and executive Authority, greater or leſs, according to local and other Circumſtances." This is very true, and implies, that the legiſlative and executive Authority, granted to the ſubordinate Power, ſhould extend and operate as far as the Grant allows; and that, if it does not exceed the Limits preſcribed to it, and no Forfeiture be incurred, the ſupreme Power has no rightful Authority to take away or diminiſh it, or to ſubſtitute its own Acts, in Caſes wherein the Acts of the ſubordinate Power can, according to its Conſtitution, operate. To ſuppoſe the contrary is to ſuppoſe, that it has no Property in the Privileges granted to it, for if it holds them at the Will of the ſupreme Power, which it muſt do by the above Suppoſition, it can have no Property in them; upon which Principle, which involves the Contradiction, that what is granted, is in reality not granted, no ſubordinate Power can exiſt. But as in fact the two Powers are not incompatible, and do ſubſiſt together, each reſtraining its Acts to their conſtitutional Objects, can we not from hence ſee how the ſupreme Power may ſuperviſe, regulate, and make general Laws for the Kingdom, without interfering with the Privileges of the ſubordinate Powers within it? And alſo ſee how it may extend its Care and Protection to its Colonies, without injuring their conſtitutional Rights?----- What has been here ſaid concerning ſupreme Authority, has no Reference to the Manner in which it has been in fact exerciſed, but is wholly confined to its general Nature; and if it conveys any juſt Idea of it, the Inferences that have been at any Time deduced from it, injurious to the Rights of the Coloniſts, are not well founded; and have probably ariſen from a Miſconception of the Nature of that Authority.

Your Excellency repreſents us as introducing a Number of Authorities merely to ſhew, that "all Taxes upon Engliſh Subjects muſt be levied by Virtue of the Act not of the King alone, but in Conjunction with the Lords and Commons," and are pleaſed to add, that "you ſhould very readily have allowed it; and you ſhould as readily have allowed, that all other Acts of Legiſlation muſt be paſſed by the ſame joint Authority, and not by the King alone." -----Your Excellency "would have ſaved us the Trouble of all thoſe Authorities:" and on our Part we ſhould have been as willing to have ſaved your Excellency the Trouble of diſmembering our Argument, and from thence taking Occaſion to repreſent it in a diſadvantageous Light, or rather totally deſtroying it.

In Juſtice to ourſelves, it is neceſſary to recapitulate that Argument adduced to prove, that the Inhabitants of this Province are not conſtitutionally ſubject to Parliamentary Taxation. In order thereto we recurred to Magna Charta, and other Authorities. And the Argument abridged ſtands thus---That from thoſe Authorities it appears an eſſential Part of the Engliſh Conſtitution, "that no Tallage, or Aid, or Tax, ſhall be laid or levied, without the Goodwill and Aſſent of the Freemen of the Commonalty of the Realm." That from Common Law, and the Province Charter, the Inhabitants of this Province are clearly entitled to all the Rights of free and natural Subjects within the Realm: That among thoſe Rights muſt be included the eſſential one juſt mentioned concerning Aids and Taxes; and therefore that no Aids or Taxes can be levied on us conſtitutionally, without our own Conſent, ſignified by our Repreſentatives. From whence the Concluſion is clear, that therefore the Inhabitants of this Province are not conſtitutionally ſubject to Parliamentary Taxation.

We did not bring thoſe Authorities to ſhew that Tax Acts, or any other Acts of Parliament, in order to their Validity, muſt have the Concurrence of the King, Lords and Commons; but to ſhew, that it has been, at leaſt from the Time of Magna Charta, an eſſential Right of free Subjects within the Realm, to be free from all Taxes, but ſuch as were laid with their own Conſent. And it was proper to ſhew this, as the Rights and Liberties, granted by the Province Charter, were to be equally extenſive, to all Intents and Purpoſes, with thoſe enjoyed by free and natural Subjects within the Realm. Therefore to ſhew our own Rights in relation to Taxes, it was neceſſary to ſhew the Rights of Freemen within the Realm, in relation to them: And for this Purpoſe thoſe Authorities were brought, and not impertinently, as we humbly apprehend. Nor have we ſeen Reaſon to change our Sentiments with reſpect to this Matter, or any other, contained in our Anſwer to your Excellency's Speech.

In the laſt Clauſe of your Speech, your Excellency informs the two Houſes, "you are authorized to ſay, that his Majeſty will moſt graciouſly approve of every conſtitutional Meaſure, that may contribute to the Peace, the Happineſs and Proſperity of his Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay."---We have the higheſt Senſe of his Majeſty's Goodneſs in his gracious Diſpoſition to approve of ſuch Meaſures, which, as it includes his Approbation of the conſtitutional Rights of his Subjects of this Colony, manifeſts his Inclination to protect them in thoſe Rights; and to remove the Incroachments that have been made upon them. Of this Act of Royal Goodneſs they are not wholly unworthy, as in regard to Loyalty, Duty and Affection to his Majeſty, they ſtand among the foremoſt of his faithful Subjects.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, March 3, 1773.

WHEREAS *by an Act of the Britiſh Parliament, made and paſſed in the Sixth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, it is declared, that the King, Lords and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, have, ever had, and of Right ought to have, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity to bind the Colonies and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Caſes whatever; and afterwards the ſame Parliament made and paſſed an Act for levying Duties in America, with the expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, and to enable his Majeſty to appropriate the ſame for the neceſſary Charges of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Support of civil Government in ſuch Colonies, where it ſhall be judged neceſſary, and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring, ſaid Dominions: And his Majeſty has been pleaſed, by Virtue of the ſaid laſt mentioned Act, to appropriate a Part of the Revenue, thus raiſed againſt the Conſent of the People, in providing for the Support of the Governor of the Province; and from his Excellency's Meſſage of the 4th of February, we cannot but conclude, that Proviſion is made for the Support of the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, independant of the Grants and Acts of the General Aſſembly, contrary to invariable Uſage of this Province:* THEREFORE,

1. RESOLVED, That the admitting any Authority to make Laws binding on the People of this Province, in all Caſes whatſoever, ſaving the General Court or Aſſembly, is inconſiſtent with the Spirit of our free Conſtitution, and is repugnant to one of the moſt eſſential Clauſes in our Charter, whereby the Inhabitants are entitled to all the Liberties of free and natural born Subjects, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if they had been born within the Realm of England.--It reduces the People to the abſolute Will and Diſpoſal of a Legiſlature, in which they can have no Voice, and who may make it their Intereſt to oppreſs and enſlave them.

2. RESOLVED, That by the Royal Charter aforeſaid, "the General Court or Aſſembly hath full Power and Authority to impoſe and levy proportionable and reaſonable Aſſeſſments, Rates and Taxes, upon the Eſtates and Perſons of all and every the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Province, to be iſſued and diſpoſed of by Warrant, under the Hand of the Governor, with the Advice and Conſent of the Council, for his Majeſty's Service in the neceſſary Defence and Support of the Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preſervation of the Inhabitants there, according to ſuch Acts as are or ſhall be in Force within the Province." And the making Proviſion for the Support of the Governor and the Judges, otherwiſe than by the Grants and Acts of the General Court or Aſſembly, is a violent Breach of the aforeſaid moſt important Clauſe in the Charter: The Support of Government, in which their Support is included, being one of the principal Purpoſes for which the Clauſe was inſerted.

Whereas the Independance, as well as the Uprightneſs of the Judges of the Land, is eſſential to the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and one of the beſt Securities of the Rights, Liberties and Properties, of the People,

3. RESOLVED, therefore, That the making the Judges of the Land independant of the Grants of the People, and altogether dependant on the Crown, as they will be, if, while they thus hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, they accept of Salaries from the Crown, is unconſtitutional, and deſtructive of that Security, which every good Member of civil Society has a juſt Right to be aſſured of, under the due Execution of the Laws; and is directly

the Reverſe of the Conſtitution and Appointment of the Judges in Great-Britain.

4. RESOLVED, That the Dependance of the Judges of the Land on the Crown for their Support, tends at all Times, eſpecially while they hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, to the Subverſion of Juſtice and Equity, and to introduce Oppreſſion and deſpotic Power.

5. RESOLVED, As the Opinion of this Houſe, that while the Juſtices of the Superior Court hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, any one of them, who ſhall accept of and depend upon the Pleaſure of the Crown for his Support, independant of the Grants and Acts of the General Aſſembly, will diſcover to the World, that he has not a due Senſe of the Importance of an impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, that he is an Enemy to the Conſtitution, and has it in his Heart to promote the Eſtabliſhment of an arbitrary Government in the Province.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

On Tueſday, the 9th Inſtant, died, at *Reading*, in *Berks* County, in the 37th Year of his Age, JOHN PRICE, Eſq; He has left behind him the Character of a *ſincere Chriſtian*, a true Church of England Man, "in Charity with all Men," a tender Huſband, indulgent Father, kind Maſter, faithful *warm* Friend, agreeable Companion, and moſt uſeful Member of the Community.----And on the 11th Inſtant his Remains were decently interred, after a ſuitable Sermon preached, at St. *Michael's* Church, by the Rev. Mr. MURRAY, to a large *diſtreſſed* Congregation. The exemplary Life of this worthy Man, whoſe Death caſt a Gloom over the *whole* Town of Reading, will not ſoon be forgotten by the Inhabitants of BERKS.

"----------*The Memory of the Juſt,*
Smiles ſweet in Death, and bloſſoms in the Duſt."

ON THE DEATH OF
JOHN PRICE, ESQUIRE.

TO Virtue juſt, he trod the Paths of Life,
As fond of Friendſhip as averſe to Strife;
Anger or Malice ne'er diſturb'd his Reſt,
They found no Room within his peaceful Breaſt;
Benevolent to *all*, by *all* belov'd,
In every ſocial Character approv'd;
In him Good-nature all her Pow'r diſplay'd,
Inſpir'd whate'er he did, whate'er he ſaid.
Such late was PRICE! till Death's deſtructve Dart,
Remorſeleſs, pierc'd his gentle, manly Heart!
Calm and undaunted, with a ſmiling Face,
He met the Terror of the Human Race;
All Peace within, the Tyrant's Pow'r defy'd,
Reſign'd he fell, and conquer'd when he dy'd.

Reading. W. S.

On Friday, the 12th Inſtant, died, at New-Caſtle, in the 29th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY M'KEAN, the Wife of THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq; Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Lower Counties on Delaware, and the Daughter of JOSEPH BORDEN, Eſq; of Bordentown, in New-Jerſey. The reſpective Stations of *Daughter*, *Wife* and *Mother*, ſhe filled with exemplary *Duty*, *Affection* and *Care*.---Her principal Employment was the domeſtic Duties of her Family, and particularly the leading her Children into thoſe Paths of Virtue and Piety, which ſhe herſelf delighted to walk in.---Beloved by her Friends and Neighbours, lamented by her Relatives, and regretted by many indigent Perſons, who had long taſted the Sweets of her charitable Hand, ſhe met the awful Summons with a truly Chriſtian Reſignation;---enjoying in her laſt Hours a Serenity of Mind, which, at the Cloſe of a virtuous Life, is the ſure Preſage of a happy and glorious Immortality.

The MANAGERS OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PROMOTING THE CULTURE OF SILK, having finally determined the PREMIUMS offered, for raiſing the greateſt Number of *Cocoons*, and for REELING THE BEST SILK, for the Year 1772, hereby inform the *Claimants* who have not yet applied, that on Application to the Managers, they may receive the Reward annexed to their reſpective Names, viz.

Widow Stoner, Lancaſter County,	72,800 Cocoons,	£ 15	0 0
James Millhouſe, Cheſter Co.	41,820	10	0 0
Richard Gorman, Ditto,	34,850	6	0 0
William Hill, Philadelphia Co.	31,330	3	0 0
Phœbe Trimble, Cheſter County,	29,059	3	0 0
Lewis Valaret, Philadelphia Co.	25,000	3	0 0
Caſper Farkney, Lancaſter Co.	22,845	3	0 0
Mary Parker, Cheſter County,	22,700	3	0 0
Catherine Steimer, Lancaſter Co.	21,800	3	0 0
Mary Biſhop, Cheſter County,	21,479	a Silk Reel.	
Lucia Hinton, Bucks County,	20,000	Ditto.	
James Wright, Lancaſter Co.	17,600	Ditto.	
Caleb Harriſon, Cheſter County,	16,500	Ditto.	

Rebecca Park, Lancaſter County, for the beſt Sample of reeled Silk, - - - £ 3 0 0
Joſeph Ferree, Lancaſter County, for 2d beſt Ditto, 2 0 0
Phœbe Cornthwaite, Bucks Co. for 3d beſt Ditto, 1 0 0

A Liſt of Premiums, *with the* Prices *propoſed to be given for* Cocoons, *for the Year* 1773, *will ſhortly be publiſhed.*

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who propoſe raiſing Silk-worms the enſuing Seaſon, and may want a Supply of Eggs, will be furniſhed therewith gratis, by a ſpeedy Application to JOHN KAIGHN, in Second-ſtreet.

*** The City Wardens will attend at the Court-Houſe, on Friday, the 19th Inſtant, to hear ſuch Perſons as may chooſe to appeal, on Account of their Rates in the Watch and Lamp Tax; and, as this is the ſecond Day allowed for that Purpoſe, the Wardens intend to cloſe the Tax Books at Six o' Clock in the Evening of that Day; after which no Appeal for the preſent Tax can be heard.

☞ *The Piece ſigned by* John Johnſon, *and* Thomas Nedroe, *will be inſerted in our next.*

MARCH 12, 1773.

City of Philad. ſſ. IN Purſuance of an Act of Aſſembly, "to regulate the Aſſize of Bread, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned," We, JOHN GIBSON, *Mayor*, ISAAC JONES, and SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, Eſquires, *Aldermen*, in and for the ſaid City, have ſet the Aſſize of Loaf Bread, which ſhall be ſold, or expoſed to Sale, within the ſaid City, in Manner following, *viz.*

Beſt FINE WHITE FLOUR, at *Twenty-three Shillings* per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Twenty Shillings* per C.
RYE, at *Fourteen Shillings* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	6½.	1d. loaf, is	0	7.	1d. loaf, is	0	9.
2d. ditto,	0	12½.	2d. ditto,	0	14.	2d. ditto,	1	3.
4d. ditto,	1	9½.	4d. ditto,	1	12½.	4d. ditto,	2	4.
8d. ditto,	3	3.	8d. ditto,	3	9.	8d. ditto,	4	8.
12d. ditto,	4	12½.	12d. ditto,	5	5½.	12d. ditto,	6	12.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, from Georgia. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, and Sloop Friendſhip, W. Grinnell, R. Iſland. Schooner Betſey, A. Roſs, and Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, and Brig Mermaid, B. Huſſey, Nantucket. Sloop Peggy, S. Hinckly, Boſton. Schooner King Tamony, J. Allen, and Brig Charlotte, J. Fryers, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, St. Martins. Brig Rachel, R. Collins, Madeira. Snow Phœbe, W. Caſtle, Turks-Iſland.

OUTWARDS. Brig Charming Nancy, J. Cox, for Virginia. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, and Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, and Snow Neptune, T. Wallace, Liſbon. Brig Mary, J. Garrigues, Dominica. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton. Sloop Hope, G. May, Auguſtine. Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat. Schooner Molly, T. Callender, Grenades.

CLEARED. Sloop Tryal, T. Crippen, and Brig Two Brothers, S. Martin, to Jamaica. Brig Conſtant Friends, W. Hayman, and Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Barbadoes. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Schooner Bumper, R. Keebie, Brig Sophia, S. Snowden, and Ship Commerce, A. Henderſon, Virginia. Schooner Mary, J. Walſh, Halifax. Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Vigo. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, St. Kitts.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1773.

TO BE LETT,

THE STORES and WHARFF, lately occupied by ISAAC ATTMORE. Enquire of
ISAAC MORRIS.

WANTED immediately.

A SINGLE MAN, that underſtands driving a Carriage, and is willing to work on a Plantation (principally in a Garden.) Such a Perſon, if well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof.

LAND-OFFICE, *March* 16, 1773.

THE GOVERNOR and ſeveral of the AGENTS being obliged to be out of Town, on the laſt Monday in this Month, the Hearings appointed for that Day, are put off till the laſt Monday in June. *By the Governor's Order*,
JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land-Office.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1773.

THE *ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to remove from this province, purpoſes to ſell by public vendue, on Saturday next, being the* 20th *inſtant, at* 10 *o' clock in the forenoon, at his dwelling-houſe, at the ſign of the Death of the Fox, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Fourth-ſtreets, ſundry houſhold furniture, conſiſting of feather beds and bedding, cheſt of drawers, deſk and bookcaſe, tables, chairs, looking-gloſſes, a good eight day clock, in a very neat mahogany caſe, &c. &c. alſo ſundry ſmith's tools, together with a new frame ſmith's ſhop, and all the ſtabling and ſheds in the yard, two cows; where due attendance will be given, by* JOHN MOODEY. ¶ 1 *W.*

N. B. The ſmith's ſhop, ſtabling and ſheds, are to be moved off the premiſes by the 25th *inſtant.*

Said Moodey *requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, to make immediate payment, the better to enable him to diſcharge his juſt debts.*

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS new brick houſe, with three rooms on a floor, beſides a kitchen, and a large garden, with ſundry trees of the beſt fruit, ſituate about three quarters of a mile from the Court-houſe, in the Northern Liberties, is a pleaſant ſituation for any one that wants to retire out of town, now in tenure of Captain George Stainforth. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM CRAIG, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. Said CRAIG has a parcel of good meadow and upland HAY for ſale.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM WEST, in Front-ſtreet,
A Quantity of BEAVER, RACCOON, and DEER-SKINS.
March 15, 1773. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CALEB CASH, Coroner, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by THOMAS CASH, ANDREW DOZ, Executors, and MARY CASH, Executrix.

N. B. As many Gentlemen of the County Magiſtrates have frequently been ſo kind as to hold Inqueſts for the late Coroner, when an accident has happened at a diſtance from the city, if any of thoſe Inqueſts have not been returned to the Coroner, the Gentlemen above mentioned are requeſted to ſend them to the Executors, as ſoon as convenient, who will thankfully repay what expences have aroſe thereon.

Third-Month 17, 1773.

Will be expoſed to SALE, by public VENDUE, at Withington's Tavern, in Reading, on the tenth day of next month, in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, together with one brick and one log houſe on the ſame, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Queen-ſtreet, in ſaid town. The lot is 60 feet front, and 230 feet deep; it has the privilege of two alleys, on the eaſt and north ſides; ſubject to a groundrent of Seven Shillings, ſterling, per annum. At the ſame time will be offered to ſale, an out LOT, of ſeven acres, about one mile from the town, which is clear of groundrent. Terms of ſale will be made known, on the day of ſale, by JONATHAN JONES. ¶

To be SOLD, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of April next, at 6 o' clock in the evening,

A LOT or PIECE of PASTURE GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near Spring-Garden, containing ſix acres; alſo a LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, 24 feet, and extending in depth about 235 feet, to a certain 40 feet ſtreet, called George-ſtreet. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen at the time and place of ſale, where attendance will be given, by JAMES SMITH. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 22d day of April next, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware (if not ſold before by private ſale) the following tracts of land, mills, and lot, ſituated in Kent County aforeſaid, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN VINING, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituated three miles from Dover, one mile from a mill, and four miles from a public landing, on Jones's creek, containing about 650 acres, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, the land is fertile, excellent for wheat, and well watered. Alſo a tract of land, ſituated on the county road, two miles from Dover, within ſight of a mill, and one mile from a landing, containing about 250 acres, whereof 120 are cleared, being alſo well adapted to wheat, and well watered. Alſo a ſaw-mill, and a good griſt-mill, the latter rebuilt about a year and a half ago, and fitted for merchants work, having one pair of burr-ſtones, beſides a good pair for country work, on a very fine ſtream of water, and where a plenty of excellent wheat may be procured, and flour can be taken in flats from the mill tail; the mills will be accommodated with 15 or 20 acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, who may alſo buy the laſt mentioned tract of land, adjacent thereto, if convenient. Alſo about 400 acres of land, unimproved, ſituated in the foreſt of Murtherkill. And a framed tenement and lot of ground, ſituated at the Croſs-roads, near Duck-creek. A reaſonable time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt thereon, by giving ſecurity, if required; the titles are indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above deſcribed lands, mills or lot, before the day of ſale abovementioned, may be further informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of the ſaid JOHN VINING, deceaſed. BENJAMIN CREW, CHARLES RIDGELY, or BENJAMIN WYNKOOP. 6*w.*

Newtown, Bucks County, Pennſylvania, March 13, 1773.

STOLEN, *in the night between the* 7th *and* 8th *inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, a dark-iſh coloured roan* HORSE, *5 years old paſt, about* 14¼ *hands high, natural pacer, but can trot a little, ſhod all round, a dull ſtar in his face, thin curled mane, a ſhort ſwitch tail, with pretty many white hairs in it; he is a little cat-ham'd, his knees bend back, his feet turn outward at the toes; he has an old look, and his head ſeems rather bay than roan. Alſo was ſtolen, at the ſame time, an old* SADDLE, *without ſweat-cloth or houſings. Whoever ſecures the thief, horſe and ſaddle, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief convicted, ſhall have* FIVE POUNDS *reward, or* FORTY SHILLINGS *for the horſe and ſaddle only, paid by* AMOS STRICKLAND. §

For the Benefit of Mr. & Mrs. Morris.

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING, will be preſented A COMEDY, NOT ACTED THIS SEASON, called

The BEAUX STRATAGEM.

Archer, by Mr. HALLAM,
Aimwell, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Sullen, by Mr. HENRY,
Foigard, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Freeman, by Mr. WALL,
Gibbet, Mr. WOOLLS,---Boniface, Mr. BYERLEY;
Bagſhot, Mr. DERMOT,---Hounſlow, Mr. ROBERTS;
Scrub, by Mr. MORRIS,
Dorinda, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Cherry, by Mrs. HENRY,
Gipſy, by Miſs STORER,
Lady Bountiful, by Mrs. WALL,
Mrs. Sullen, for the firſt Time, by Mrs. MORRIS.

After the Play a new occaſional EPILOGUE, *addreſſed to the Ladies and Gentlemen*, by Mrs. MORRIS.

Singing, by Mr. WOOLLS---Dancing, by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be ADDED,

CATHARINE and PETRUCHIO;
Or, The TAMING of the SHREW.

Petruchio, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Grumio, by Mr. MORRIS,
Biondello, Mr. WALL,---Hortentio, Mr. DERMOT,
Baptiſta, Mr. BYERLEY,---Taylor, Mr. ROBERTS,
Curtis, by Mrs. WALL,
Bianca, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Catharine, by Mrs. MORRIS.

After the Farce, by particular Deſire, the EPILOGUE *to the* ENGLISH MERCHANT, by Mrs. MORRIS.

TICKETS, without which no Perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. *Jugiez's*, in *Third-ſtreet*, near *Walnut-ſtreet*. BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s.----To begin exactly Half after 6 o' Clock.

GOOD PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED
BEER and CYDER,
For Exportation or Home Uſe, to be SOLD by
ISAAC GRAY,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry-alley, who hath for SALE, OLD Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain, and Teneriffe Wines, in Quarter Caſks, or ſmaller Quantities; Claret and *Red Port*, in Bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, London Porter, and Briſtol Beer. Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger, Flour of Muſtard, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, Redwood, Corks, &c.

Likewiſe for Sale, at the ſame Place, a neat Aſſortment of *white and green Glaſs* Wares, made at Kenſington, which are allowed to be equal in Quality to thoſe imported from Great-Britain; it is therefore hoped that the Inhabitants of theſe Provinces, and of this City in particular, will, in purchaſing, give the Preference to Goods manufactured by their Fellow Citizens, whereby they may be likely to receive again the Money they expend, which it is in vain to expect when ſent beyond the Sea.

Orders from the Country will be executed with Care and Diſpatch. A Glaſs Grinder and Blower wanted; broken Glaſs, white and green, bought.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of RICHARD PARKER, late of this City, deceaſed, either on Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are once more requeſted to pay the ſame, to LYDIA PARKER, by the Firſt of July next, otherwiſe their Accounts, &c. will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without Reſpect to Perſons. LYDIA PARKER, Executrix; JEREMIAH WARDER, JOSEPH PARKER, JEREMIAH WARDER, junior, and JOHN WARDER, Executors. *March* 12, 1773.

LYDIA PARKER has for Sale, a large Aſſortment of GOODS, which ſhe will diſpoſe of upon very low Terms, ¶

Philadelphia, March 7, 1773.

THE Owners, Poſſeſſors, and Occupiers of WIGACOA MEADOWS, are requeſted to meet, on Monday, the Fifth of April, at the Court-Houſe, between the Hours of Two and Five o' Clock, to chooſe five Managers and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year. ¶

TO BE LETT,

EIGHTEEN acres and a quarter of cleared land, adjoining the ſeat of Mr. James Pemberton, on the Lower Ferry road, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Schuylkill (from which may be had rich manure) whereon is a well finiſhed two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, convenient kitchen, and 150 of the beſt graſted fruit trees; it is very handy to tend market or the town with milk, being about two miles from Philadelphia. For terms, apply to SHARP DELANY, Druggiſt, at the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL's
GLASS,
IS TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER,

At his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe.

THE friends and well-wiſhers to America have, on all laudable occaſions, with an ardent zeal, ſhewed a ſpirit of patriotiſm worthy of themſelves, and made it their particular ſtudy to encourage their own manufactures in preference to all others. It is therefore hoped, that ſo noble a reſolution will induce them at this time, to purchaſe theſe wares, eſpecially as they will be ſold on as good terms (and as neat in their kinds) as any imported from Europe, which on inſpection (by impartial judges) it is no ways doubted will be acknowledged.

N. B. At the ſame place Two-pence per pound will be given for all broken FLINT GLASS. 3 m.

THE Proprietor of the American FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY, at MANHEIM, in LANCASTER County, with the Advice of many Gentlemen in this City, his Friends, has offered a SCHEME of a LOTTERY to the Patronage of the Public, to enable him to carry on a Manufactory of public Advantage, and to raiſe a Sum of Money for that and other beneficent Purpoſes in the Scheme mentioned.

This Lottery is calculated as much to the Advantage of the Adventurers as any that hath as yet appeared. The Encouragement he has already met with in the Sale of a large Number of Tickets, though but juſt publiſhed, perſuades himſelf the Firſt Claſs will be ready for drawing at the ſhort Time appointed: Therefore thoſe Gentlemen who incline to become Adventurers, are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying for Tickets, which by enquiring of the following Gentlemen, they may be informed where Tickets may be had, viz.

Mr. *Charles Stedman*, in Second-ſtreet; Mr. *William Smith*, Mr. *Michael Shubart*, Mr. *Leonard Melcher*, Meſſieurs *William* and *Thomas Bradford*, Meſſieurs *Hall* and *Sellers*, Mr. *John Dunlap*, Mr. *Henry Miller*; *Dieterich Reeſe*, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia; *Peter Wiltberger*, at the Sign of the Butcher's Arms; *Henry Funck*, at the Sign of the Black Bear; *Tobias Rudolph*, at the Sign of the Three Kings, in Market-ſtreet; *Lewis Farmer*, at the ſign of the Buck; *George Button*, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in Second-ſtreet; *Martin Kreider*, at the Sign of the Swan, in Third-ſtreet; *Jacob Ebrenzeller*, at the Sign of the Bay Horſe, in Fourth-ſtreet; *Rudolph Bunner*, at the Sign of the Prince of Orange, in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. The Prizes will be publiſhed immediately after the Drawing of the Firſt Claſs, and paid by the Treaſurer, with the greateſt punctuality. 4 *w.*

I think I have before shewn you, Gentlemen, what must have been the sense of our predecessors at the time of the first Charter; let us now, whilst we are upon the acts and doings of the Assembly, consider what it must have been at the time of the second Charter. Upon the first advice of the Revolution in England, the authority which assumed the Government instructed their Agents to petition *the Parliament* to restore the first Charter, and a bill for that purpose passed the House of Commons, but went no farther. Was not this owning *the authority of Parliament?* By an act of Parliament, passed in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, a form of oaths was established to be taken by those Princes, and by all succeeding Kings and Queens of England, at their Coronation, the first of which is, that they will govern the people of the kingdom, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Customs of the same.* When the Colony directed their Agents to make their humble application to King William to grant the second Charter, they could have no other pretence than as they were inhabitants of part *of the Dominions of England*, and they also knew the oath the King had taken, to govern them *according to the Statutes in Parliament*; surely then, at the time of this Charter also, it was the sense of our predecessors, as well as of the King and of the Nation, that there was and would remain a supremacy in the Parliament. About the same time they acknowledge, in an address to the King, that they have no power to make Laws *repugnant to the Laws of England.* And, immediately after the assumption of the powers of government by virtue of the new Charter, an act passed to revive, for a limited time, all the local laws of the Colonies of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Plymouth respectively, *not repugnant to the Laws of England.* And, at the same session, an act passed, establishing Naval-officers in several ports of the province, for which this reason is given, *that all undue trading, contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the 15th year of King Charles the Second, may be prevented in this their Majesties province.* The act of this province, passed so long ago as the second year of King George the First, for stating the fees of the Custom-house Officers, must have relation to the Acts of Parliament by which they are constituted, and the provision made in that act of the province, for extending the port of Boston to all the roads, as far as Cape-Cod, could be for no other purpose than for the more effectual carrying the acts of trade into execution. And, to come nearer to the present time, when an Act of Parliament had passed in 1741, for putting an end to certain unwarrantable schemes in this province, did the authority of government, or those persons more immediately affected by it, ever dispute the validity of it? On the contrary, have not a number of acts been passed in the province, that the burdens to which such persons were subjected might be equally apportioned? and have not all those acts of the province been very carefully framed, to prevent their militating with the Act of Parliament? I will mention also an Act of Parliament, made in the first year of Queen Ann, although the proceedings upon it more immediately respected the Council. By this act no office civil or military shall be void by the death of the King, but shall continue six months, unless suspended or made void by the next successor. By force of this act, Governor Dudley continued in the administration six months from the demise of Queen Ann, and immediately after the Council assumed the administration, and continued it until a proclamation arrived from King George, by virtue of which Governor Dudley reassumed the government. It would be tedious to enumerate the addresses, votes and messages, of both the Council and House of Representatives to the same purpose. I have said enough to shew, that this government has submitted to Parliament, from a conviction of its constitutional supremacy, and this not *from inconsideration, nor merely from reluctance at the idea of contending with the Parent State.*

If then I have made it appear, that both by the first and second charters we hold our lands, and the authority of government, not of the *King*, but of the *Crown* of England, that being a dominion of the Crown of England, we are consequently subject to the supreme authority of England, that this hath been the sense of this plantation, except in those few years when the principles of anarchy which had prevailed in the Kingdom had not lost their influence here; and if, upon a review of your principles, they shall appear to you to have been delusive and erroneous, as I think they must, or if you shall only be in doubt of them, you certainly will not draw that conclusion, which otherwise you might do, and which I am glad you have hitherto avoided; especially when you consider the obvious and inevitable distress and misery of independance upon our Mother Country, if such independance could be allowed or maintained, and the probability of much greater distress, which we are not able to foresee.

You ask me if we have not reason to fear we shall soon be reduced to a worse situation, than that of the colonies of France, Spain or Holland. I may safely affirm, that we have not; that we have no reason to fear any evils from a submission to the authority of Parliament, equal to what we must feel from its authority being disputed, from an uncertain rule of law and government. For more than seventy years together the supremacy of Parliament was acknowledged, without complaints of grievance. The effect of every measure cannot be foreseen by human wisdom. What can be expected more from any authority, than when the unfitness of a measure is discovered, to make it void? When, upon the united representations and complaints of the American colonies, any acts have appeared to Parliament to be unsalutary, have there not been repeated instances of the repeal of such Acts? We cannot expect these instances should be carried so far, as to be equivalent to a disavowal or relinquishment of the right itself. Why then shall we fear for ourselves, and our posterity, greater rigour of government for seventy years to come, than what we and our predecessors have felt in the seventy years past.

You must give me leave, Gentlemen, in a few words to vindicate myself from a charge, in one part of your answer, of having, by my speech, reduced you to the unhappy alternative of appearing by your silence to acquiesce in my sentiments, or of freely discussing this point of the supremacy of Parliament. I saw, as I have before observed, the capital town of the province, without being reduced to such an alternative, voluntarily not only discussing but determining this point, and inviting every other town and district in the province to do the like. I saw that many of the principal towns had followed the example, and that there was imminent danger of a compliance in most if not all of the rest, in order to avoid being distinguished. Was not I reduced to the alternative of rendering myself justly obnoxious to the displeasure of my Sovereign, by acquiescing in such irregularities, or of calling upon you to join with me in suppressing them? Might I not rather have expected from you an expression of your concern, that any persons should project and prosecute a plan of measures, which would lay me under a necessity of bringing this point before you? It was so far from being my inclination, that nothing short of a sense of duty to the King, and the obligations I am under to consult your true interest, could have compelled me to it.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We all profess to be the loyal and dutiful subjects of the King of Great-Britain. His Majesty considers the British empire as one entire dominion, subject to one supreme legislative power, a due submission to which is essential to the maintenance of the rights, liberties and privileges, of the several parts of this dominion. We have abundant evidence of his Majesty's tender and impartial regard to the rights of his subjects; and I am authorized to say, that "his Majesty will most graciously approve of every constitutional measure, that may contribute to the peace, the happiness, and prosperity of his colony of Massachusetts-Bay, and which may have the effect to shew to the world, that he has no wish beyond that of reigning in the hearts and affections of his people."

Council Chamber,
February 16, 1773.

T. HUTCHINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

AN IRISH SERVANT WOMAN, who has between 3 and 4 years to serve. Enquire of CATHERINE BULLOCK, in Walnut-street. *March* 13, 1773.

BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, well sorted, To be SOLD, by

JOHN HELLINGS,

At his Store, in Water-street, a few Doors below Arch-street. Orders for IRON, of particular Sizes, will be complied with, by giving timely Notice to said Hellings. ¶ 6 *W.*

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 10th day of April next, on the premises, being late the estate of Abraham Marshall, deceased, situate in the Township of Blockley, and County of Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of good LAND, whereof about 7 or 8 acres are meadow, also an orchard of good fruit; there are on said premises a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, a grist-mill, lately repaired, on a never-failing stream of water, and situate in a good part of the country, for carrying on the milling business, both for grist, and merchant work; it being about 5 miles from Philadelphia. The vendue to begin at two o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by JOHN MARSHALL, BARNY COUZENS HARRIS, and ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE, Heirs to the estate aforesaid. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the third day of APRIL next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Taylor, late of Pennsborough Township, in Chester County, deceased,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 142 acres, or thereabouts, with all the buildings thereon, which are a good dwelling-house, large frame barn, stables, out-houses, &c. There is on the said premises an extraordinary good meadow, adjoining near on Brandywine creek; also a good bearing orchard, &c. the fields are very good for wheat and pasture; the said land joins Benjamin Taylor's, jun. William White, and others; the conditions will be made known the day of sale, where due attendance will be given, by MARY TAYLOR, and ISAAC TAYLOR, Execut. ¶

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

A VERY convenient Tan-yard and Dwelling-house, which have been occupied upwards of 20 years, situate in the Great Valley, near the White Horse, in Chester County, very convenient for procuring hides and bark; together with a considerable part of stock, suitable for said yard.

Also to be LETT, and may be entered on by the first of April next, a small Tenement, and Lot of Land, near the above mentioned premises, suitable for a tradesman or labourer. For terms, apply to Doctor SAMUEL KENNEDY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE story brick HOUSE and LOT, situate on the corner of Pine and Penn-streets, opposite to Mr. Samuel Rhoads, junior, the house 37 feet front, on Pine-street, and 20 feet on Penn-street, near the Bird-in-hand wharff. There is a 20 feet foundation laid for a store, at the west end of the lot, which would be very convenient for a grocer. Enquire of ¶ JAMES PELLAR, living on the premises.

To be SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Kingcess, on the road leading through Darby to Philadelphia, one mile distance from the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill, containing 20 acres, about 5 acres whereof are well timbered, the remainder good arable land, with a frame dwelling-house thereon erected, and the whole in tenantable repair, and pleasantly situated, in a convenient place for a store, or tradesman. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Arch-street, betwen Fourth and Fifth-streets, in Philadelphia.

March 9, 1773. ¶ MARGARET STILLE.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, Living in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County,

A SETT of MILL-IRONS, for a single geared Mill, little the worse of the wear; and a pair of Mill-Stones. Any person, inclining to purchase any part of the above mentioned articles, may have them cheap, as said mill stream is converted to other purposes. JACOB SPENCER. ¶

Philadelphia, March 12, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A FINE GARDEN, lying in Campingtown, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, with a fine Summer-house in it, finished off in the best manner, in it is variety of fine fruit trees, and fine flowers, fitting for any gentleman's family. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may enquire of GEORGE COOPER, in Second-street, near the English Church, and know the terms of sale. The said *George Cooper* continues his business of skinning and breeches-making, as usual, and takes this method to inform his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has opened a store, joining his dwelling-house, and sells, wholesale and retail, wine, rum, sugar, melasses, lamp and sweet oil, of the best sort, rice, tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, ginger, oatmeal, grots, barley, figs, raisins, nutmegs, indigo, stone lime, &c. &c. &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms, and will be obliged to his customers for the continuance of their favours.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having engaged workmen, in order that he may be enabled to carry on the business of Glazing, in an expeditious and compleat manner, undertakes to put in glass, and paint the sashes, at the undermentioned prices, and as it is considerably lower than any have been done in America, and the work engaged to be done neat and well, he is in hopes of being encouraged, by all those who have occasion to build. Sashes will be sent for, from any part of the city or suburbs, when receipts shall be given for them, specifying the day said sashes shall be done and ready to be delivered to their respective owners, and it is expected that every such owner shall take them away at his own expence, at the following cash prices, viz. 9 by 7 at 7½d. 10 by 8 at 8½d. 11 by 9 at 1s. 12 by 10 at 2s. 14 by 10 at 2s. 9d. 14 by 12 at 3s. 9d. Clock faces and side pieces at 7s. glazed. The aforesaid prices from the first of November till the first of February, and after that time the prices will be something more, on account of the painting season. ANTHONY DENORMANDIE, 4 doors above Moravian alley, in Race-street.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A NEW brick HOUSE, on Fell's Point, distinguished by the name of the London Coffee-house, being 25 by 32 feet, two stories high, with a kitchen 18 by 24 feet, and two stories high, with a piazza covered in between the kitchen and the house, 10 feet by 10, and an excellent cellar under the whole. There is also a good stable belonging to the house, and a wharff 110 feet long, that runs out into 5 feet water at a common tide. The whole is now rented by Captain THOMAS ELLIOT, and for terms of purchase, apply to Captain JOHN CATTELL.

There is a piece of spare GROUND on the south side of the said House, 14 feet by 32, convenient for a store. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Sadsbury Township, in Lancaster County, in the fore part of the summer, 1772, THREE STRAY SHEEP. ¶ CHARLES HALL.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1773.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A LARGE and commodious TAN-YARD, in the Northern Liberties, near this city, situated between the tan-yards of Samuel Noble and George Slosser; there is on the premises, besides the necessary buildings and appurtenances usual in tan-yards, a bark-house, large enough to hold 200 cords of bark, or thereabouts; there is likewise a well-built frame stable and chaise-house, with a loft over the whole, for hay. Any person inclinable to view the premises, and to learn further particulars, may apply to JOSEPH HOWELL, or SAMUEL NOBLE, or to the subscriber, at the upper end of Second-street.

¶ 5*t. Thetf.* WILLIAM BETTLE.

New-Castle, March 2, 1773.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber's farm, near New-Castle, some time in December last past, a Negroe man, named RAGOU, 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, he is a strong hearty fellow, his upper lip turns up; had on, when he went away, a coarse dark grey jacket, with a spotted flannel waistcoat under it, buckskin breeches. It is supposed that he keeps near Newark, or Ogletown. Whoever takes up the said Negroe slave, and secures him in the goal of this county, or brings him to his said master, so that he may have him again, shall have the above reward; or if any person will give proper information against the person, that harbours or entertains him, shall have THREE POUNDS, paid by RICHARD M'WILLIAM. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, and others, owners of marsh, swamp and cripple, on Muddy-Branch, in Little-creek Hundred, in Kent county, on Delaware, intend to exhibit a petition to the honourable House of Assembly of the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, the 31st day of March next, which will be the third day of their next session, according to their last adjournment, for a law to enable the petitioners to stop the said Branch, by erecting a bank across the same, and the low ground thereon, between the lands of William Leatherberry and John Frazier, in order to convert the said marsh, swamp and cripple, into meadow or mowing ground. Any person, or persons, having any reasons to offer, why such a law should not be obtained, are desired to attend the House for that purpose, on the day aforesaid. JOHN FRAZIER,

Feb. 12, 1773. 4 *w.* CHARLES HILLYARD.

Christiana Hundred, New-Castle County, February 20, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Owners of two TRACTS of MARSH, situate on the north and south sides of Mill-creek, and bounded upon Christiana river, in the Hundred and County aforesaid, propose to apply to the honourable House of Assembly, on the 30th of March next, to obtain a law, to enable them to stop the said creek, and to raise a fund to defray the expence thereof, &c. All persons having any objections are desired then and there to attend for that purpose. ¶

THE several Owners of MARSH on Holland's Creek, in the County of New-Castle, are hereby desired to take Notice, that I intend to prefer a Petition to the Honourable House of Assembly, for the Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, at New-Castle, on Thursday, the First Day of April next, for a Supplement to the Act of Assembly heretofore obtained, for the Improvement of the Marsh on said Creek; at which Time and Place they are desired to attend and make their Objections (if any they may have) to the Petition of

February 22, 1773. JOSEPH WOODWARD. ¶5*w.*

Philadelphia, February 8, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Lancaster and Berks, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quit-rent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the First Day of March next to the Sixth of the same Month, for receiving the Quit-rents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Chester, for the County of Chester, from the Ninth of March to the Thirteenth; at Pennsbury, for the County of Bucks, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth; at Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, from the Twenty-second to the Twenty-seventh; and at the Town of Reading, for the County of Berks, from the Fifth to the Tenth of April next, inclusive; at which respective Times and Places, all Persons concerned are required to be punctual in discharging their Arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE *CHARLES-TOWN PACKET*, SAMUEL WRIGHT, MASTER; WITH good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, or said MASTER on board, at Milnor and Hough's Wharff. ¶

A Quantity of Rice, and a few Casks of black-eyed Peas, to be sold. Enquire as above. *Philadelphia, March* 4, 1773.

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE *PRINCE of WALES*, WILLIAM MOORE, MASTER; HAS excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient Speed, having the greatest Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to WILLIAM FISHER, and SON, or said Master on board, near the Old Ferry. *March* 2, 1773.

ON SATURDAY, the Tenth of April next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, will be peremptorily sold by public VENDUE (unless sold by private SALE before) by us, the subscribers, the following GROUNDRENTS, and LOTS of GROUND, situated on the old Germantown road and Second-street continued, about one mile from the City; a plan of said LOTS may be seen at the London Coffee-House.

No. 2. A GROUNDRENT, of 17l. 10s. per annum, arising out of a LOT, 100 feet on the old Germantown road, and 500 feet deep.

No. 4. A GROUNDRENT, of 12l. per annum, arising out of a LOT of 80 feet on Second-street continued, and extending to the creek, payable by Thomas Humphreys.

No. 6. A LOT, 20 feet on Germantown road, and 180 feet deep, with a new two story frame DWELLING, well finished, and good cellar under it; rents for 7l. per annum.

No. 7. A LOT, adjoining the above, equal in dimensions, and improvements; rents for 7l. per annum.

Likewise several vacant LOTS, agreeable to the PLAN, to be sold as aforesaid, at the house of CONRAD HESS, at the Sign of the Sportsman, near the premises.

WILLIAM MASTERS,
MATTHIAS ASPDEN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2308.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the beginning of April next,

A PLANTATION, *situate in East Caln township, Chester county, at Little Brandywine Creek, on which is a convenient dwelling-house, with four rooms on a floor, a store-house, barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, a large quantity of watered meadow, and the upland as good perhaps as any in that part of the country, with a good and convenient saw-mill, all in tenantable repair.*

Likewise to be LETT, *for a term of years, a convenient fulling-mill, adjoining said plantation, on said creek; these places have always been deemed a healthy situation. Any person inclining to rent the said places, may view the premises, and, by applying to the subscriber, living at the corner of Arch and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia, may know the terms.* WILLIAM ROLSTON. §

TO BE SOLD,

A DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has about four Years to serve, and can be well recommended for her Honesty and Sobriety. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

JUST IMPORTED in the Brig William, from London, and to be SOLD, by

JACOB WINEY,

At his store, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets,

A LARGE quantity of (8 and 9 handed) German scythes, and cutting knives, of the largest kind; he has also a small assortment of DRY GOODS on hand, suitable to the approaching season; all which he will sell very low, for cash only, as he purposes declining the dry goods business. He likewise has to dispose of, old Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga WINES, as usual. *March* 1, 1773. ¶

PROPOSALS for Printing, by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WORKS of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, in four vols. large octavo, at the moderate price of Seven Shillings each vol. Pennsylvania money, sewed in blue boards, or Nine Shillings, neatly bound and lettered. The London edition is sold for 54s. The first volume is in great forwardness in the press, and is printed on a good American paper, and in a clear neat and elegant type. Each volume as soon as published to be delivered to the subscribers. Each subscriber's name to be printed in the beginning of the fourth volume. No money is expected but on delivery of each volume.

To my worthy subscribers. The encouragement I have received from you, in this undertaking, obliges me in gratitude to return you my hearty thanks, and it will be my particular care and attention to render this publication satisfactory in every respect. I am, with much esteem, your humble servant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

The first volume is in great forwardness, and the second is preparing for the press. Notice will be given in the news-papers, when each volume is published. Those who have a disposition to promote the advancement of useful literature, are requested to be speedy, by giving in their names as intentional subscribers. Subscriptions are taken in by Messieurs William and Thomas Bradford, Mr. John Dunlap, and Mr. Joseph Cruckshank, at their Printing Offices, and Mr. Robert Aitken, at his Book-Store, in Front-street, Philadelphia; Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton; and Mr. William Hiek, in Princeton. §

Philadelphia, February 25, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO story brick HOUSE, four rooms on a floor, with the LOT, and the benefit of a five feet alley the whole length of the lot, now in the tenure of Charles Wilson, and John Mingall; also a lot; fronting Coates's alley, in this city, joining the above house. Likewise a corner lot, in Front-street continued, in the Northern Liberties, between Jacob Leib and William Coates's. And another corner lot, fronting Brown's-street and the old York road, in the Northern Liberties, which is laid out in small lots, to suit the purchasers.

Also to be sold, a tract of land, at Whiteclay-creek, in New-Castle County, containing above 100 acres, 30 whereof are good drained meadow, under good bank, and for years past has had great applause for producing large crops, the remainder is rich well timbered land, between 30 and 40 acres will make good watered meadow when cleared. The front of this land is high, and commands a fine prospect, and the creek is so deep, that ships of 200 tons burthen have been built there, and brought away without difficulty; a sloop, carrying 33 cords of green wood, tended there one season, she never carried less than 27 cords, and when properly worked never missed getting from that landing to the river Delaware in one tide. As this is the nearest landing to Lancaster and the back counties of such a depth of water, which, with the pleasantness of its situation, will admit of great improvements for trade or landings; it will be sold together, or divided into lots, as it may suit the purchasers. Whoever inclines to purchase the whole, or any of the lots, may know the terms, by applying to RICHARD DENNIS. ¶

RUN away from his bail, the 19th of July last, a certain David Martin, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a stout well made fellow, of a fairish complexion, has black curled hair, a little long visaged, with a bow nose; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, home made shirt, blue woollen trowsers, a lappelled striped lincey jacket, good shoes, and brass buckles, a lover of strong drink; has been on board a man of war, which he deserted from, and is very apt to talk of it when in liquor. Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have a reward of Four Dollars, and if brought to Newport, in New-Castle county, shall have easonable charges, paid by SOLOMON SPRINGER. §

WHEREAS JAMES HAMILTON, Shoemaker, left Glasgow, and is supposed to have arrived on some Part of this Continent, in the Year 1769; if the said HAMILTON be living, by applying to the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Boot, in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, he may hear of something to his Advantage; or if any Person can give an Account of his being dead, their Trouble shall be thankfully rewarded, by ROBERT HAMILTON. *Tbc.* 6 *m.*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Horsham, last fall, two stray SHEEP, *the one a ram, and the other a ewe. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.* ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN. §

BOHEMIA,

IS in excellent Order, and will COVER this Season, till the First of August, at JOHN DICKSON's Stable, in Salem; he formerly belonged to Thomas Hopkins, in Philadelphia; he will cover at Six Dollars the Season, Three Dollars the single Leap, or Four Pounds to insure a Foal. Good Pasturage will be provided for the MARES, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Week, and proper Care caused to be taken of them, by DAVID HENRY.

BOHEMIA is lofty and neat made, near 16 Hands high, is a most excellent Horse for either Carriage or Saddle, and it is thought if he had been practised, would have been a good running Horse; he was got by Othello, and came out of a Three-quarter Blood Mare; his Colts are in general Bays, very stout, and neat made, and allowed to be as fit for any Business as any Horse's Colts on the Continent. ¶

London-Britain Township, Chester County, February 19, 1773.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A YOUNG NEGROE WENCH, aged seven Years, she has had the Small-pox and Measles, and is a likely Girl. I intend to dispose of a new STILL to any Person, that wants a large One. SARAH M'DOWELL. ¶

Philadelphia, February 15, 1773.

THE partnership of WHITE and PATTON being dissolved, all those indebted to them, are requested to make payment to MASON and PATTON, who are properly authorised to settle and receive the same.

And all those indebted to the late partnership of MASON and HARTLEY, are requested to make payment as above.

MASON and PATTON have for sale, at their store, in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets (lately occupied by Mr. Peter Wikoff, and next door to Mr. Samuel Sansom's store) a large and neat assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the present and ensuing season; which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit. 5 *W.*

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Fox-chace, situate in Haverford Township, Chester County, 9½ miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the lands of Messieurs Charles and Samuel Humphreys, and others, containing about 50 acres of land, about 20 acres whereof are good woodland, the rest cleared, about 4 or 5 acres of meadow; there are on the premises two houses adjoining each other, with two good cellars under the same; there are five rooms on the first floor, and five ditto on the second floor, besides garrets, a good kitchen adjoining the houses, and a good lodging room adjoining the kitchen, a large barn and stables, a large shed, a well of excellent water close to the kitchen door, a good garden, paled in, a good apple-orchard. This place is very well situated for this or any other public business, as it lies on a cross road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Darby, Chester and Brandywine, now under a lease of 13 months yet unexpired, to John Richard, at 26l. per annum. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living on the next plantation adjoining the above tavern, who will shew the premises to those who may incline to view the same, or to CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, in Philadelphia.

March 2, 1773. PETER PECHIN.

To be SOLD, or LETT, by the Subscriber,

A PLANTATION, situated in Germantown Township, in a Lane, commonly called Pickess Lane, about half a mile from the main street; the said Lane being near the White Swan, containing about 32 acres, of which 12 acres being orchard, having apple, pear, plumb, and cherry trees, containing in all about 500. Also a meadow, sufficient to make hay for two horses and three cows; and about three acres of woodland; there is also a good dwelling-house, and a house 46 feet by 20, for the conveniency of cyder-works; a very good barn, a milk-house and hog-house, all being partly new, and of stone; there is also to be sold by the said subscriber, the best of vinegar, by the hogshead or smaller quantity. Any person inclining to purchase the said plantation, may have credit, giving security, by applying to me in Lætitia-Court, near the Coffee-House,

¶ CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK.

N. B. Likewise to be disposed of, all the farming utensils.

TO BE SOLD,

For about Thirty Shillings an ACRE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, lying near Elk-Forge, in Cæcil County, Maryland, and about 12 miles from Christiana-Bridge, and 20 from Wilmington; about 40 acres cleared and in good fence, the rest well timbered, a sufficiency of good meadow may be made and watered, the land is very fertile for winter or summer grain, and the title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may see the land, by applying to THOMAS MAY, at Elk-Forge. The payments will be made easy, by giving security, and the land may be entered upon immediately. By applying to PETER VANSANT, near Yardley's Ferry, in Bucks County, the quality of the land may be known, and every thing relating to it. *February* 27, 1773. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A PLANTATION, situated in the Township of Whitemarsh, in the County of Philadelphia, about 13 miles from the City, containing 109 acres, with a new stone dwelling-house, kitchen, and barn thereon, a quantity of good meadow, and near 40 acres of woodland, a lime-kiln, and plenty of good lime stone, with an orchard, and a well of water. Also to be sold, another tract of land, situated in the Township of Montgomery, in the County aforesaid, containing about 80 acres; there are on this tract a log-house, a well of water before the door, several springs, two bearing orchards, and a quantity of good meadow and woodland. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near North-wales Meeting-house. AMOS ROBERTS.

N. B. There is a Free-School within half a mile of the last mentioned premises. ¶

The famous HORSE LIBERTY,

IS in excellent Order, and will COVER this Season, till the First of August, at JOHN EMLEY's, the Sign of the Black Horse, in BURLINGTON County, at Three Pounds the Season, Thirty Shillings the single Leap, or Five Pounds to insure a Foal. The Money to be paid at the Expiration of the Season, or before. Good Pastures will be provided for the MARES, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Week, and proper Care taken of them, by DAVID HENRY.

LIBERTY is a beautiful BAY, 8 Years old, 15 Hands and 1 Inch high, remarkable for Strength, and lofty Carriage; he was got by the noted running Horse Dove, and Half Brother to True Britton; came of Milly; she was got by old Spark, full Sister to Col. Hopper's Packolet; her Dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrove's grey Arabian, a most beautiful Horse; her Dam by the Hampton Court Childers, her Grandam by Governor Harrison's Arabian, her Great Grandam by the Chestnut Arabian, her Great Great Grandam by Leeds, her Great Great Great Grandam was a Barb, and was the Dam of Mr. Croft's Greyhound. He ran the Four-mile Heats against Lath, very young, on Hempstead-plains, Long-Island, and was supposed to be the greatest Heats that ever were run in America; he was strained in the Sinew of the near fore Leg, but since has recovered his Lameness sound and well; though the Disadvantage of travelling 200 Miles in the Dead of Winter, he beat the famous Horse Bishop out of 800 Dollars private Bett; in the Year 1770, he was allowed to cover 20 Mares, at Three Pounds the Season, for which Colts the Owners refuse from Forty to Eighty Pounds. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the 25th Instant,

A GOOD Brick House, Kitchen, Store, and Place thereto belonging, situate in Chester Township, Chester County, where the late Dr. Gervas Burgess, deceased, dwelt; containing about 22 Acres, having a good Orchard, Barn, and Still-house, with a good Still in it; situate on a very public Road, and is suitable for a Store, or other public Business. For Terms, apply to

SAMUEL SHAW, Executor.

N. B. All Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of the said Deceased, are desired to bring them in, for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate, by Bond, Bill or Book Debt, are requested to make speedy Payment to said SHAW, to prevent Trouble.

A good Copper Boiler, Mash-tub, and all other Utensils belonging to the Brewing Business, to be sold, on reasonable Terms, by said Executor. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY, *the 15th of February last, from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, an indented servant man, named* JAMES BARTLEY, *about 23 years of age, pale complexion, wears his own straight black hair, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a stout well set fellow; had on, when he went away, a brownish coat, made of coating, and bound round the pockets, cuffs and fore parts, a white flannel jacket, blue woollen trowsers, and a pair of old linen drawers, an old shirt, red and blue mixed stockings, half-worn shoes, good wool hat, spotted flag handkerchief; but it is likely he may change his clothes. He had served some time in Lancaster County before, and it is very probable he may have his old indenture for a pass. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to me, or secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* AMOS WILLIAMS. ¶

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A GOOD Brick HOUSE, and STORE adjoining, right opposite the Square Tavern, and a very good Garden, joining the said House; likewise a Smith's Shop and Tools, and a Dwelling-House, within 30 Rods of the Square, in Newtown Township, in the County of Chester. For Terms, apply to JOHN JARVIS, at the Square. *February* 26, 1773. ¶

West-Caln, Chester County, February 23, 1773.

WAS left in my Custody, in January or February 1772, a stove Melasses Hogshead, wherein is contained the remains thereof. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and pay charges, or it will be sold for the same.

¶ JOHN GIFFITH.

N. B. The Hogshead and Contents were left by a Negroe man, belonging to one SAMPLE, in Donegal.

HEMP-SEED, warranted good,

To be SOLD by

LUDWICK KUHN,

At the Sign of the Rose, the Corner of Third and Arch-streets, at reasonable Rates. *Tbcf.*

TO be sold by public Vendue, on Thursday, the 18th of this instant March, a valuable Plantation, containing 93 Acres, late the Estate of Jacob Weldon, deceased, pleasantly situated about three Miles from Wilmington; near one Half cleared, with four or five Acres of Meadow, a Log-house, Barn, Cow-house, and two bearing Orchards thereon; the Woodland well timbered, and beautifully situated in Sight of the River Delaware, at three Miles Distance. The Title indisputable. The Vendue to begin about Twelve o'Clock; where due Attendance will be given by ISAAC WELDON, and WILLIAM ADAMS, Executors.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, by Bill, Bond, or otherwise, are requested to pay on said Day, to prevent Trouble; and those that have any Demands, are desired to bring in their Accounts, duly proved. If the said Place should not be sold on the above Day, it will be lett for a Term of Years, by the above Executors. §

Will be peremptorily sold, by public VENDUE,

on Saturday, the 20th of this instant March, at two o' clock P. M. on the premises,

TWO certain pieces or parcels of LAND, contiguously situate, in the Townships of East-town and Tredyffrin, in the County of Chester, containing 153 acres, 8 whereof are good watered meadow. There are two dwelling-houses, barns, &c. erected thereon, together with a prime orchard, consisting of the best natural and grafted fruit-trees, yielding a sufficient quantity of apples to make from 20 to 30 hogsheads of cyder per annum. Its vicinity to several places of worship, mills, market, &c. renders it very suitable either for a tradesman or a farmer, being situate 20 miles from Philadelphia (on the main road to Lancaster) one mile and an half from 3 merchant-mills, and within half a mile of a large body of limestone. There is plenty of wood on the premises for the purpose of burning lime, and other uses, by which means the land may be always kept in good order at an easy lay. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the whole, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to ANTHONY WAYNE, Attorney of MICHAEL WAYNE.

N. B. The said ANTHONY WAYNE is fully impowered to make and execute a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for the abovementioned land in due form of law. The title is indisputable, and the purchaser may have immediate possession of the premises. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

on Monday, the 29th of this instant March, at the dwelling-house of Mr. MARTIN DELANY, at Cantwell's Bridge, New-Castle County, and may be entered upon immediately,

A CERTAIN valuable Tract of Land or Plantation, containing between 260 and 70 acres, near 80 of which being marsh, may be banked and made into excellent fresh meadow. Its situation contiguous to, and stretching several hundred perches along, Apoquinimink creek, opposite to Cantwell's Bridge, the most noted landing thereon, and is well adapted to a great number of merchant mills on and near Brandywine; also a great extent of fine wheat country, which renders it a very advantageous situation for running out wharffs, and building warehouses for the reception of wheat, flour, &c. &c. On this tract near 100 acres of upland are cleared, the rest wood; there are on it a log dwelling-house, kitchen, out-houses, good barn and stabling, also an orchard, and a well of excellent water; the whole in tenantable repair. The title indisputable. Whoever inclines to view the premises before the day of sale, may be shewn them, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM MOODY, near the Trap. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and twelve months credit given for one half of the purchase money, by

WILLIAM HANSON, junior.

N. B. If the above day should prove bad weather, the sale will be on the first fair day following. ¶

The subscriber, intending to remove to the Jerseys the beginning of next month, purposes to sell by public vendue, on Thursday, the 25th day of this inst. March, at the London Coffee-House, the two following houses, and lots of ground; the sale to begin at Six o' clock in the afternoon, if not sold before by private sale, viz.

A TWO story frame house, and a lot of ground, situate in Southwark, on the east side of Second-street continued, about 45 feet below South-street. The house is 17 feet front, and 30 feet deep, with a three feet alley belonging to the same; has six good rooms, well finished, in the upper story and garret, and three fire-places; adjoining the same is a vault or cellar, well arched over; the lower part of the house is now made use of for a smith's shop, but may, at a small expence, be turned into a vendue store or dwelling-house, and from its situation near the New Market, is extremely convenient for shop-keeping. The alley and yard are well paved, and the lot on which the house stands is 20 feet front, and 65 feet deep; subject to a groundrent of 6l. per annum. The upper story rents for 16l. per year, and the smith's shop would rent for 10l. per annum more.

The other is a lot of ground, situate on the west side of Second-street continued, nearly opposite to the above mentioned premises, with a new brick messuage thereon erected; the Lot is 17 feet front, and 120 feet deep, clear of groundrent; bounded eastward by Second-street aforesaid; westward by Nathaniel Irish's ground, northward by ground of Joseph Marshall, and southward by John Goodwin's ground; The messuage is 12 feet front, and 32 feet deep, is two stories high, has two rooms on each floor, and a good garret, has 4 fire-places, and the whole building is well finished. For further information, enquire on the premises of

¶ MATTHEW POTTER, jun.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the third day of April next, at the London Coffee-House, at 6 o' clock in the afternoon, if not sold before by private sale,

ONE LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Seventh-street, the corner of Sugar-alley, next Market-street; the breadth on Seventh-street 14 feet 8 inches, and depth on Sugar-alley 77 Feet; on the same are a well finished new brick house, kitchen and bake-oven, with cellars under the buildings; the house and kitchen are two stories high, with convenient fire-places, and letts for £20 per annum. One other LOT, of the same dimensions, adjoining the above, with buildings of the same size, and finished in the same Manner, except the bake-oven, and letts for £16 per annum. One other LOT, of the same dimensions, adjoining the last mentioned, having a wooden building thereon, and rents for £5 per annum. Likewise a LOT, in Sugar-alley, 15 feet front, and 44 feet deep, with a new brick house and kitchen, two stories high, with cellars under the whole, and well finished, joins the back ends of the forementioned lots, and rents for £14 per annum. One other LOT adjoining, of the same dimensions with the last mentioned, and has like improvements, and rents for £14 per annum. These last mentioned lots have the advantage of an alley of two feet eight inches between the houses. Each lot is subject to the small sum of Twenty Shillings, Pennsylvania currency, groundrent per annum. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. A plan may be seen at the time and place of sale. The Titles indisputable. For further information, as to the plan, title and conditions, apply to REUBEN HAINES, or to JOHN RICH. ¶

To SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Saturday, the 10th of April next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Conrad Hess, at the Sign of the Sportsman, near the premises (unless sold before by private sale)

A LOT of GROUND, containing about two acres, situated on the east side of the old Germantown road, or Front-street continued, about a mile from the Court-house, and bounded by the lands of the Widow Masters, and William Masters, whereon are a good three story brick house, two rooms on a floor, a large tan-yard, of more than 40 vatts, handlers, &c. a currying shop, beaming-house, mill-house and bark-mill, with a convenient loft over the same, for drying leather, a stable, and other out-houses, sheds, &c. a well of excellent water, and a new pump in the same, together with a sett of utensils, and every conveniency for carrying on the tanning business, it being an old accustomed place for many years; a draft of the same may be seen at the London Coffee-house. There are on the said lot two large gardens, with some fruit trees, one of the gardens is 100 feet square, enclosed with a 6 feet close-boarded fence, which alone now rents for 20l. a year. The tan-yard, with about one third part of said lot, is now in the tenure of Michael Knaff, at the yearly rent of 40l. but his lease of same being just expired, the whole may be entered upon at the time of sale. The purchaser paying one half of the purchase-money down, may have credit for the other half, on giving proper security, and lawful interest for the same. For farther particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

N. B. The dwelling-house only is insured for 500l.

Brandywine, February 20, 1773.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of JACOB COCHRAN, late of West-Nantmell Township, in the County of Chester, and province of Pennsylvania, there will be sold, by way of public VENDUE, at the dwelling-house of the Widow COCHRAN, in the said Township, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the first day of April next; the following valuable TRACTS of LAND, viz.

One tract, containing 115 acres of good land, about 80 acres cleared, whereof 15 acres are good mowable meadow, and more may be made with little expence, the rest well timbered and watered, with several never-failing springs of excellent water, a good dwelling-house, with a stone chimney, and spring-house near the door; also a good bearing orchard, barn and other buildings; this land bounds upon land of Samuel Thomas, William Smith, and others, being well situated, four miles from Brandywine Meeting-house, and but one mile from Pearsal's mill, and not above five miles, at farthest, from Mr. Bird's new furnace; Warwick and Reading furnaces are still nearer, which afford market for beef, pork, and other things, at all times of the year; this is also a good neighbourhood for raising all kinds of produce.

One other plantation, nearly adjoining the above, containing 109 acres of fresh good land, whereof there are about 70 acres clear, a large quantity of meadow may be made, with the advantage of watering, at a small expence, the remainder of the upland well timbered, with hickory, walnut and white-oak; this place is also well watered, with a good new square log dwelling-house and new barn, the fences in good repair; the land is well known to be as good as any in the neighbourhood, for either grass or grain of any kind; it is bounded by lands of Samuel Thomas, James Smith, and others.

Also one other tract of unimproved land, adjoining the last described plantation, containing 45 acres of land, well timbered and watered.

Likewise one other tract of land, containing 75 acres, well timbered, with some small improvement thereon, adjoining the last mentioned tract, and the county line. The titles indisputable. The payments will be made easy. The purchasers may have the advantage of buying the crop in the ground, upon the plantations aforesaid, if they see fit. The quitrents upon said land are no more than one halfpenny per acre yearly. Any person or persons inclining to buy the whole, or any part of said estate, will be shewn the premises, by applying to the Widow Cochran, living near the same. The terms will be made known, at the time and place of sale, by us, MARY COCHRAN, Executrix, JAMES COCHRAN, and JACOB COCHRAN, Executors. ¶

N. B. The sale to begin at ten of the clock said day.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Tuesday, the 30th day of this instant March,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, situate in East-Caln Township, Chester County, near the two Presbyterian Churches, upwards of 400 acres, 120 acres cleared, with meadow made and may be made upwards of 100 acres, and may be chiefly watered, the whole plentifully stored with springs and streams of water, one of the Forks of Brandywine running ½ of a mile through said place; the quitrent a grain of pepper; a young bearing orchard of 10 acres, with near 500 apple-trees, a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with a log kitchen, good barn, stables and cow-houses; the most of the cleared land is new; the whole under good repair; the house pleasantly situate on the great road, leading from Lancaster road to Reading furnace. The sale to begin at one o' clock said day; where due attendance will be given, by me

¶ JOHN GILLEYLEN.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Thomas Phillips, of Williftown Township, in the County of Chester (lately deceased) will be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, or AUCTION, on Saturday, the 20th of March inst. at one o' clock, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing by estimation 135 acres of very good rich LAND, part thereof cleared, and the other part woodland, being well timbered, with conveniency of improving the meadow greatly to advantage, a good bearing orchard; the one end of the dwelling-house stone, and part of the other logs; a good stone spring-house, a log barn, &c. with very suitable conveniency for erecting water-works, there being a considerable fall, on a fine constant stream of water, that runs through part of said plantation. At the same time and place, will be sold, a horse and cow, a bed and bedding, wearing apparel, with some household furniture, &c. The terms of sale will be made known on said day, where due attendance and credit will be given, by JAMES MARSEY, and JOSHUA EVANS, Executors. §

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at

PUBLIC VENDUE, the 23d of March, between the hours of twelve and four o' clock in the afternoon, at the sign of the Red Lion, in Bucks County, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bristol, and about 12 miles from this city,

A GREAT variety of STOCK, and Implements of Husbandry, consisting of waggons, carts, plows, harrows, geers of all kinds, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and sundry other things, too tedious to mention. An inventory of the whole to be seen at the above place, at any time before the sale. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers, they giving security, if required, by ALEXANDER ANDERSON. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at

the London Coffee-house, on Thursday evening, the 25th of this instant March (unless sold before by private sale)

A LARGE three story brick HOUSE, with two rooms on a floor, a large ceiled kitchen under the house, and a front cellar, a large yard, fenced in, on the east side of Water-street, adjoining the New-ferry, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth extending into the river Delaware (subject to the Proprietaries thirds.) The title is indisputable; one half of the purchase-money to be paid on signing the deed, and time given for the other half, with paying interest, and giving good security, if required. Any person inclining to purchase, by private sale, or to view the premises, may apply to MARY ROBBINS, in Elfrith's-alley, for the key. ¶

THE MEMBERS of the MERION and BLOCKLEY UNITED LIBRARY COMPANY are desired to meet, at their LIBRARY ROOM, on the first Second-day in April, between the Hours of Two and Five, to choose DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the ensuing Year.

Merion, March 6, 1773. THOMAS ROBERTS. §

Philadelphia, March 5, 1773.

TO BE LETT,

THE CROSS-KEYS INN, in Chestnut-street, now in the Tenure of JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT. Enquire of JOSEPH HILLBORN. ¶

To be LETT, by the Subscriber, in Cumberland County, West New-Jersey, and to be entered on the first day of April next,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, with a HOUSE, and about 15 acres of cleared LAND; the mills are in the heart of a very good wheat country, and on an extraordinary stream of water. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, in Bridgetown, Cumberland County.

March 1, 1773. EPHRAIM SEELEY. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 21st of April next, in the town of Carlisle, two plantations or tracts of land, situated in Gilford Township, Cumberland County, one containing 164 acres, with allowance, 30 acres cleared, 8 acres of mowable meadow, and 25 more for the making, a good merchant mill, with two pair of stones, three boulting-cloths, a small dwelling-house, an orchard, consisting of 70 bearing apple-trees; the other tract containing 160 acres, and allowance, 40 thereof cleared, and 10 acres of meadow, 20 more of good bottom, capable of being made meadow, a dwelling-house, a double log barn, a bearing orchard; the above mill having the advantage of a fine stream of water, and a good wheat country, may be a very advantageous purchase. The above plantations are bounded by lands of Adam Hoops, deceased, and George Cook; all late the property of John Jack; seized and taken in execution by

¶ *W.* EPHRAIM BLAINE, Sheriff.

Darby, February 26, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Monday, the 22d day of March next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, beautifully situated on Darby creek, about one mile below Darby town, in the county of Chester, containing about 130 acres. There are on the premises, two dwelling houses, two orchards, a barn and other out-houses; 27 acres of meadow, of which 10 acres are drained marsh, in good order. The soil is naturally rich, has a sufficient quantity of wood, and said place is capable of great improvement, having a large quantity of mud adjoining each field, sufficient to enrich the whole premises, fit for meadow ground, in which advantage perhaps it is inferior to few. The whole plantation is now in good repair, and the terms of pay will be made easy, as a considerable part of the purchase money may lie in the purchaser's hands some time, paying interest, and giving security. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

MATTHIAS NITCHLLIS.

N. B. If the weather should prove bad, the sale will be held the first good day afterwards (Sunday excepted) at three o' clock in the afternoon.

Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 27th of this instant March, at the house of WILLIAM TAYLOR, on the premises, and may be entered on the 15th of April next,

A TWO STORY frame HOUSE, with a small LOT of GROUND, situate in Richland Township, Bucks County, at the crossing of two public roads; it is an extraordinary conveniency for a store (having been long enured to custom) and suitable for almost any trade; with which may be had about nine or ten acres of choice timber-land, well watered. Where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

¶ WILLIAM BURR.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Wednesday, the 31st day of March instant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 86 acres, pleasantly situated for a Gentleman's country seat, about 8 miles from the City of Philadelphia, in Oxford Township; bounded by the river Delaware, by land of Bryan Wilkinson, and land late of Thomas Gordon, deceased; whereon is a good fishery, dwelling-house, barn, and other improvements. And at the same time will be sold, all the subscriber's household goods, horses, cows, sheep, swine, cart and gears, plow and harrow, and all other his implements of husbandry, too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, at the time and place of sale,

March 3, 1773. JONATHAN POWELL. ¶

Chester, February 26, 1773.

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court for the County of Chester, on the 29th Day of March next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue, a certain Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, situate in East-Nantmell Township, in the County of Chester aforesaid, containing 274 Acres, adjoining Lands of William Branson, George Liggett, William Starrett, and Robert M'Conahy; about 100 Acres of which are cleared, the rest well timbered; about 30 Acres of excellent Meadow may be made, and the Whole capable of great Improvement; it is about Half a Mile from Reading Furnace, and Two Miles from Warwick Furnace, which affords a good Market for Wood, and most Sorts of Produce; late the Estate of John Starrett, deceased. Attendance will be given by ANNE STARRETT, Administratrix, JAMES STARRETT, Administrator. ¶

Cumberland County, New-Jersey, January 18, 1773.

ON Wednesday night, the 30th of December last, was STOLEN or STRAYED away from the subscriber, out of the pasture of John Brick, in Mannington, Salem county, a dark iron-grey coloured GELDING, 14 hands high, new shoes before, 9 years old last spring; he has neither brand nor ear-mark, his sides mocked with the gears; paces, trots and gallops pretty well. Any person apprehending the thief, if stolen, and securing said horse, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and for the horse only TWENTY SHILLINGS, with all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ Dr. ELIJAH BOWEN, junior.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

A MERCHANT-MILL, and SAW-MILL adjoining, in good repair, together with 100 acres of land, situate in the county of Chester, and township of Kennet, distant from Chester 20, and from Wilmington 10 miles; at the latter place the flour may be readily disposed of, as there is a smart trade carried on from thence to the West-India islands; the county of Lancaster lays about 25 miles back of said mills, where they may weekly be supplied with sufficient quantities of wheat; the mill-house is built of stone and brick, about 40 by 35 feet, also a stone addition adjoining, 30 by 25 feet; there are in said mill two pair of mill-stones, one of French burrs, the other Cologne; three boulting reels and hoisting works go by water, a two story stone dwelling-house, three rooms on a floor, a stone kitchen, and a pump of good water in the yard; the barn is one story of stone, and a frame upon it, with stabling underneath; there are about 10 acres of very good meadow that are watered out of the mill-race, and two apple orchards of divers fruits; the place has always been deemed a healthy situation, and in a good neighbourhood. Any person inclining to purchase the above said premises and mills, or to take them on a louse for seven years, may view them at any time, and be more fully informed, by applying to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, living near the same, or to the owner and subscriber, in Philadelphia, who has a large assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, and a few pair of Cologne mill-stones on hand, which will be sold low for cash, or short credit.

January 19, 1773. ELLIS LEWIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, and tract of LAND, in Pequea, part thereof in the county of Chester, and part in the county of Lancaster, containing 444 acres, with allowance, fine lime-stone land, upwards of 100 acres clear, 25 acres of watered meadow, and 80 acres more may be made at a small expence; two bearing orchards of choice fruit, a neat garden, a good dwelling-house of stone, well finished off, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, barn, stables, smoke-house, and other out-houses; plenty of timber and water, as well as lime-stone, to manure the land; so that it will never wear out with any kind of good husbandry; th whole pleasantly situated on Lancaster road, about 46 miles from Philadelphia, fit for any kind of public business, near places of worship, merchant mills, iron-works, and markets. It is well known, that the Pequea land is excellent for wheat, hemp, and all sorts of spring grain; this tract may be divided into two or more plantations, having timber, water and meadow on each. As for the soil and situation, enquiry may be made of the Reverend Mr. James Boyd, of New-Town, in the county of Bucks; Benjamin Lightfoot, Esq; at Reading; James Wilson, Esq; at Carlisle; Major John Philip Dehaas, Esq; of Lebanon; Edward Shippen, Esq; at Lancaster; Mr. William Moore, of Baltimore-Town, in Maryland; and Mr. John Kerlin, Innkeeper, at the White Horse, on Lancaster road. One third part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder will be made easy, on giving security. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises,

Churchill, Dec. 28, 1772. JOHN MILLER.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 300 ACRES of LAND, situate on the main branch of Alloway's creek, one branch running through said land, there is a house, and a small improvement, on said land, the remainder swamp and woodland, well timbered, a considerable quantity of good meadow may be made at a small expence; there is a large quantity of timber on the land, especially white-oak, thought to be the best in the county, and supposed to be sufficient to make one hundred thousand staves and upwards, a large quantity of good sawing timber, and a good seat and stream for a saw-mill, about 3 miles, or less, to a landing on said creek, where shallops constantly ply, and a small distance from one or two saw-mills; the land is good for wheat or other grain.

Likewise to be LETT, for a term of years, a GRIST-MILL, with two pair of stones, and 3 bolts, with two water-wheels, situate on Alloway's creek, a little above the tide, and about a mile from the landing, having a good custom of country work, and well situated for carrying on the merchant work in an extensive manner, having the advantage of purchasing the best of wheat in the neighbourhood, and of transporting the flour to market easy, with a small expence. Likewise to be lett with it, if the tenant chuses, a good SAW-MILL, adjoining the grist-mill. For further information, and for terms, apply to the subscriber, at Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem, West New-Jersey. JOHN HOLME. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the GLASS WORKS near this city having compleated the same, HEREBY INFORM, that they are now ready to receive and execute ORDERS for any kinds or quantities of WHITE or GREEN GLASS, in which they doubt not but they shall be able to render satisfaction both as to PRICE and QUALITY, particularly in WINDOW GLASS, which they will engage to sell as good, and cheaper than that imported from Great-Britain.

Orders are received at John Elliott's, in Walnut-street, John Elliott, junior's, in Market-street, and by Isaac Gray, in Chestnut-street, at each of whose houses their glass is sold: And as they have already experienced an inconvenience from the great resort of people to the works, they find it necessary to admit none but purchasers to the value of Five Shillings each.

N. B. Two persons who understand blowing of glass, may have good encouragement by applying as above.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, with about 25 acres of LAND, 5 thereof meadow, the other excellent good for grain or pasture; there are on said place a good frame house, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a well and pump at the door, a good log barn, a stable and two good gardens, one before the door, the other at the end of the house; the whole being under good repair; the dwelling-house not above 20 rods from the mill, the merchant-mill is built of stone, double geared, has two pair of stones, one pair Cologne, the other country stones, has three boulting chests, two for merchant work, and one for grists, hoisting and all go by water; the two mills are both turned by one head of water, upon a never-failing stream, called Doe-run, in West Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the race and dam upheld at a very small expence; the said mills lying in a very fine part of the country, both to buy wheat, and sell flour, as it is but 20 miles to Wilmington, and 19 to Newport, to cart flour, and about 29 miles to Lancaster, where wheat may be had all the year. Whoever inclines to rent said mills and place, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near the premises.

¶ ELIZABETH RING.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March, 1773,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about 190 acres, situate within the town bounds of Gloucester, and province of New-Jersey; on which plantation there are a convenient dwelling-house, with other buildings, for the accommodation of a family, a well of excellent water, within 25 feet of the dwelling-house, a commodious barn, with suitable partitions for the stock, and a threshing floor, a small orchard, about 27 acres of excellent meadow, along Little Timber Creek, and upwards of 100 acres of woodland. Its distance from the market of Philadelphia being but six miles, renders it very convenient for the farmer, in that he may, several times a week, dispose of his produce on the most advantageous terms. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may apply to the subscriber, living in Philadelphia.

¶ *See Bills.* WILLIAM WHARTON.